The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Excitement in Paris Over Rochefort's Arrest.

The Mob Barricade the Streets with Omnibuses.

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FRANCE.

Excitement in Paris Over the Rochefort Arrest—Barricades in the Streets—The Troops in Readiness.

PARIS, Feb. 7—Evening.—HENRI ROCHEFORT, the editor of the *Marseillaise*, was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the northeastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends and partisans are assembling in great crowds in that quarter, and serious troubles are expected.

FEB. 8—2 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced. A detachment of imperial troops arrived in the vicinity at about 11 o'clock.

3 A. M.—Barricades have been erected in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, the Rue St. Maur, the Rue Grange aux Belles and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville. The scene of the disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway stations. At 11:30 additional detachments of troops arrived, but up to this hour no firearms have been used. The troops in the garrisons in the vicinity of the city have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Such are the precautions taken by the Police and military authorities that it is believed the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

7 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to La Villette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications. The troops have not yet resorted to the use of their firearms. The Police have been active and made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion the rest of the city is tranquil. The Government still continues its precautionary measures to prevent outbreaks elsewhere.

Further Details of the Disturbance—Rochefort Arrested on the Way to a Meeting—The Meeting Adjourned to the Streets to Construct Barricades—Arrests.

PARIS, Feb. 8—12 o'clock noon.—The following details of the disorder in the Northeastern arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers:

M. ROCHEFORT was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre, (running from Belleville to La Villette.) Although there was a great crowd of people present, and mainly of his own partisans, he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting the wildest scenes occurred. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, fired his revolver, and declared that the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of FLOURENS, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time, by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from stables in the neighborhood. A Commissary of Police, who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting M. ROCHEFORT, was forced along with the crowd, and badly injured by their maltreatment. The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in the possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of Police charged the barricade in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed. One of the Commissaries was dangerously wounded and one policeman killed. At other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had pillaged the armories, and in that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in the skirmishes early in the evening. A great number of arrests have been made. At 3 o'clock this morning over three hundred persons had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the barracks Prince Eugene. Many of these were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor. It is reported that GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who is looked upon as the leader of the rioters, has been arrested, but this is not yet confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother, before going from home to the meeting, that if ROCHEFORT was arrested she probably would never see him again. At this hour all is quiet.

Debate on the Arrest in the Chambers—The Motive of the Government—Rumors in London.

PARIS, Feb. 8—6 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. KERATRY, one of the Liberal Deputies, demanded to know why ROCHEFORT was not arrested before going to a political meeting where 4,000 persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence. The act of the Government was a provocation to the disturbances which took place. A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting ROCHEFORT at the Chambers to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would have given rise. He asserted that the friends of ROCHEFORT were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place, and the country would judge between the Ministry and the rioters. He said there need be no uneasiness for the people. The Government was animated by the best sentiments towards them. The Minister of the Interior followed, with the assertion that the friends of ROCHEFORT had determined upon a demonstration had ROCHEFORT been arrested at the Chambers. M. OLLIVIER praised the conduct of the Police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

LONDON, Feb. 8—6 P. M.—The news of the arrest of M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, and its consequences, have made a sensation here. There are many rumors afloat—one that the troops had fired on the crowd. These rumors, however, are generally discredited.

PARIS, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—At noon to-day tranquility had been restored in all the districts where disturbances arose last night, and up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of the British Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Expulsion of the Member from Tipperary to be Moved—Debate on the Address in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The second session of the Eighth Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl DE GRAY and RIPON, Lord SYDNEY and the Earl of BESSBOROUGH. Only a few Peers and Peeresses were present. At 2 o'clock the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House of Lords. Lord CAIRNS then read the Queen's speech, as follows:

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that her recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as it had been her intention to do. You reassemble at a period of remarkable public interest. Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and these feelings Her Majesty cordially reciprocates. There is a growing disposition among nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difference. The conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined encourage Her Majesty's confidence in the maintenance of general tranquillity. Papers will be laid before you with reference to the recent occurrences in New-Zealand.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. They are framed with a view, in the first place, to the effective maintenance of the public establishments, and will impose a diminished charge upon Her Majesty's subjects. The condition of the revenue has answered the expectations formed in the past session. Her Majesty trusts you will be disposed to carry into completion the inquiry you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare materials useful for early legislation.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, who, collectively, constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steady confidence in law, and desire to render assistance in its effective administration, which mark Her Majesty's subjects in general. This will aid in consolidating the fabric of the Empire. We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and among, these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education. In fulfilment of an engagement to the Government of the United States, a bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object. You will be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the reports of the Commission on Courts of Judicature for the improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the superior tribunal of original appellate jurisdiction. The question of religious tests in the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of the question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of those great institutions, and heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded. Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing. Her Majesty likewise recommends you to undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate and grant licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. Measures will be brought under your consideration facilitating the transfer of land for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy, amending laws as to the disabilities of members of trade combinations, and for consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relates to merchant shipping. While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern. The Executive has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage. Partial improvement may be observed, although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods. The indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils Her Majesty places main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the laws. She will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear during the session to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order. Upon these and all other subjects Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of God.

At the conclusion of the reading, the Marquis of HUNTLY, who was in full Highland costume, moved the address to the Queen, and the motion was seconded by the Earl of FINGALL. The address refers almost solely to the Irish question. An appeal is made to the House of Lords to face the question generously and justly, content the tenants, and give peace and prosperity to the population. The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen, and hoped that she would soon be well. The relations of Great Britain with foreign Powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate that the Queen's speech made no allusion to the affairs of the colonies, their well-being not being a matter of indifference. He also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in the country. It would have been well to have told the sufferers that their case was understood, and sympathy was felt for them. The reference to national education was commendable; but he was amazed to see Scotland and Ireland left out of the scheme. After commenting briefly on other topics of the speech, the Lord Chancellor gave way for a motion to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was not carried. Earl GRANVILLE rose and congratulated Lord CAIRNS on resuming the leadership of his party in the House of Lords. He then went into a vindication of the policy of the Government in Ireland. That policy was already producing the best effects. The Government had been unremitting in its efforts to establish order. SCULLY'S case was among the earliest of the agrarian outrages and was universally reprobated. He justified the course pursued towards MADDON, who refused to serve the Sheriff, and ended by deprecating the presence of party feeling on the discussion of the land question. Earl GREY feared that the action of the last session had persuaded the Irish that the House was intimidated. Nothing was left but rigor in the maintenance of order. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH deprecated any forbearance. The remedial measures of the Government were a failure, and now visionary hopes were rampant. Lord MONCK replied to Earl GREY by quoting a speech made by him in 1846, in which he expressed a preference for remedial to coercive measures. Lord MONCK thought the Ministerial plan was an effective one. With this speech the debate closed and the Address was agreed to. Lord REDESDALE was reelected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons many new members were sworn in, and a new writ of election for Dublin University was issued. Mr. GLADSTONE, on entering the Chamber, was vehemently cheered. One of his first official acts was to give notice that he should move for the expulsion of the member from Tipperary, because he was under a sentence of penal servitude, and the seat was consequently vacant. Notices were also given of the introduction of an Irish Land bill, an Education bill, and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage and for the repeal of the minority clauses in the Reform bill. In accordance with the arrangement previously announced, Captain FRANCIS EGERTON, member for East Derbyshire, moved the reply to the Queen's speech, and supported his motion with a few remarks. He said the programme was most satisfactory. The royal speech was marked by care and ability. The measures promised were sure to be framed with care and prudence, and debated without faction, and he was confident they would have the approval and support of the House. Mr. CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, member for Chelsea, seconded the motion. He declared that the programme of the Government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. The country required that they should carry the measures proposed, including the abolition of the University tests. He hoped for legislation also on trades' unions and other social questions. He was confident of the justice and fairness of the Ministers in all things.

Mr. DISRAELI rose and was heartily cheered. He thought discussion of important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The Government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reforms contingent on future laws. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder and secret societies. The Government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries, were now inadmissible. The loyalists were depressed and insulted. The Catholic priests heartily supported the Government. Trade in this agitation was made desperate by the Whig policy. Fenian influence, which had originated in America, and had been checked by the Marquis of ABERCORN, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was now reviving. The land tenure still remains unchanged, and therefore could not be held responsible for the troubles, unless Ireland had bodily gone mad. She certainly cherished hopes, suggested by the Government, which it would be impossible to realize.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied. He admitted the difficult position of the Government. Their opponents, indeed, admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last opportunity. He complimented Mr. DISRAELI on the moderation of his Government. This Government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Mr. DISRAELI'S speech to a wish to satisfy extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present Government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He proceeded to answer *seriatim* the charges made by Mr. DISRAELI, and concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of seeking in all frankness conciliation rather than opposition. After desultory speeches from new members and others the House adjourned.

The Telegraph Transfer—Emigration as a Social Relief—Health of the Queen—Another Ocean Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the Government the amount of domestic telegraphing has increased fully one-third....Sir JOHN B. KARSLAKE has written a communication to the London *Globe* urging on the Government systemized emigration as a social relief....Mr. GLADSTONE has written Professor ROGERS, approving of the removal of clerical disabilities....Her Majesty, the Queen, is still at Windsor. She will remain there till the 5th of March....The steamship *Main*, from Southampton, to-day, took £34,000 sterling for New-York in specie....Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, is shortly to be laid. The contract for the cable, which is to cost £600,000, has just been signed....To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual race.

Reception and Hop of the Twenty-Second Regiment National Guard.

The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment, in association with the members of their Veteran Corps, gave a reception and hop last evening at the Academy of Music. The affair proved a splendid success, despite the storm prevailing all night. The interior of the Academy presented its usual splendid appearance. The stage machinery was deftly hidden by the customary canopy, and the rear of the stage was closed by a beautiful Oriental landscape. Suspended in mid-air, the regimental badge of the Twenty-second blazed in lines of fire, flanked on either side by the figures "1861" and "1870," commemorative of the past and present history of the command.

Just before the floor was thrown open to the line of promenaders, a committee of Company G presented a very-handsomely engrossed and framed resolutions to the representatives of the Providence Light Infantry. The Providence delegation returned the compliment by presenting a set of resolutions to the Twenty-second Board of Officers. These sets were intended to commemorate the double visit of the Twenty-second Regiment Boston Battalion to Providence, and the Providence Light Infantry to this City. The Providence delegation are a fine set of men, and appeared to great advantage in their uniforms of scarlet and gold. Their names are as follows: Captain C. R. Dennis, First Lieutenant S. G. Trippe, Second Lieutenant W. E. Clarke, Third Lieutenant H. B. Cady, Fourth Lieutenant J. J. Jencks, Quartermaster F. J. Shelden, Paymaster W. H. Teel, First Sergeant C. B. Bullock; Corporals Coombs, Allen and Marchant; Privates H. H. Fenner, W. H. Shaw, H. Allen, C. H. Hall and L. H. Humphry. A very handsome style of programme of dances and promenade music was provided by the Committees in the shape of the regimental badge, and it was received with many encomiums.

While the dancing was at its height the appearance of the ballroom was magnificent. The display of feminine toilettes was fully up to any previous ball at the Academy this season. Among those present we noticed Brigadier-Generals James McQuade and Tweed, and Colonel Moller, of the Governor's Staff; Major-General Woodward, of the Second Division, and Major-General Shaler, of the First Division; Brigadier-Generals Varian, Ward, Burger, Bendix and Meserole were also visible, as well also Colonels Conkling, Ward, Clark of the Twelfth, Perley, Allen, Wilcox, Ward of the Twenty-third, and other leading officers of the New-York and Brooklyn regiments. The Reception Committee was headed by Colonel Josiah Porter, ex-Colonel Wm. W. Remmey, Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp, Major David S. Brown, and Adjutant Wm. J. Harding. The Floor Committee was led by Captains Thomas Tate, Jr., R. Kelly Styles and William C. Besson; and the Police Committee consisted of Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath, Lieutenants Theo. H. Freeland, Edward Bussell, C. D. Topping, and others.

Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning, and the ball was declared by all who participated as one of the successes of the Winter.

Masked Balls Last Night.

The French Society, Amis de la Gaite, had a masked ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, last evening, which was distinguished by fine fancy dresses and amusing masks, and a lively time generally, and the German Schiller Lodge No. 46, Order of Herman's Sons, had a masquerade at the New-York Casino, in East Houston-street, which was also a very delightful affair. Both balls were well attended.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Final Funeral Ceremonies in Massachusetts.

AN IMMENSE THRONG IN ATTENDANCE.

Funeral Oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The Burial Place of the Great Philanthropist.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEABODY, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The last resting place of the great philanthropist, GEORGE PEABODY, is called Harmony Grove. It is a cemetery removed just a sufficient distance from the noise, turmoil and bustle of everyday life to afford easy access to such as have friends reposing within its confines; and, from its beauty of location and its appropriate surroundings, is exactly such a spot as creates in the mind of the visitor those feelings and reflections which become one who desires to learn a lesson by inspecting the city of the dead. It borders the shore of a stream known as the North River, and is situated partly in Salem and partly in South Danvers, which latter place is now known as Peabody. Shortly after the Institute wherein the late philanthropist has lain in state now just one week was founded, the town of South Danvers was set off from Danvers, and out of respect to the good man who did so much for the improvement of its people, it was rechristened after his own name. In Salem, GEORGE PEABODY was first known as a boy, and there are those now living in the neighborhood who grew up with him, and recollect him when, about fifty years ago, he plied the humble but honorable vocation of a grocer's clerk. The store in which his early business efforts were made is still standing, and within a few days past has been pointed out to thousands of visitors. In the narrow attic of this building there is a small apartment, his bedroom in years long gone by, from which he has many a time viewed the spot which is now his final resting place. Then it was covered with a thick growth of walnut trees, and in Summer holidays the youngsters of Salem pursued their boyish sports within its shades. The thick walnut growth has disappeared; but if the natural beauties of the spot are gone, artistic beauties have come instead, to make the scene a charming one, and the designation, "Harmony Grove," is, in this connection, most appropriate.

THE CEMETERY.

The inclosed portion dedicated to purposes of sepulture has an area of about one hundred acres, through which avenues and walks have been run transversely, and their borders are all along adorned with shade trees and with flowering shrubs, set out with a view to give the best possible effect. The burial plots are regularly laid off, and many of them seem to be scrupulously cared for. Outside the cemetery, on a slight eminence, there may be seen a single clump of trees, the sole remnant of the grove that once covered this charming spot. These relics of olden time were probably left standing because the ground they occupy is too rocky and uneven to be easily devoted to practical uses. You enter the cemetery in two directions. Going into it from Peabody, you pass through a gate of rustic work, and from Salem under an archway of rubble stone, over which the woodbine, thickly grown, affords the wind an opportunity to chant in mournful cadences as you proceed. The westward side of the cemetery slopes downward towards the North River, which washes it for some distance. Looking eastwardly, you percieve that the ground is rather undulating, with a tendency to rise in its general conformation until it strikes the base of the hills which form the eastern border of the cemetery. Surmounting the highest of these eminences, you get an admirable view of the sea as well as the surrounding country. Passing down the principal avenue from the Salem entrance about 100 rods, you come to the Peabody burial plot, which lies on the side of this hill and faces southwesterly toward the river. In front of it is a stone wall about thirty feet in length and ten feet high. The side walls, at direct right angles with the front, strike the base of the hill, and run up the acclivity about twelve feet, but the hill has been so hollowed out as to give the plot a level surface of about thirty feet square. To enter the inclosure you ascend a small flight of stone steps, and are directly opposite a granite monument under which lie the remains of the PEABODY family who have gone before, and where those of the great philanthropist, which have been borne with so much pomp and circumstance across the sea, will repose quietly with kindred dust. The base of this monument is ten feet long, two feet high and four feet wide. Standing near each end of this is a block of granite about one foot in height, upon which is horizontally laid a marble slab eight feet long, three feet wide and three feet high, having somewhat the appearance of a a coffin. On the base there are three panels inlaid with blocks of marble. Two of them are inscribed, but the third one—that on the left—is blank, and is hereafter to tell the visitor that one lies beneath whose memory is cherished by the two worlds. The two inscriptions on the other panels are:

THOMAS PEABODY, died 1811, aged 49.
JUDITH DODGE, his wife, died 1830, aged 59.
DAVID PEABODY, died July, 1841, aged 51.
ACHSAH S. PEABODY, died February, 1821, aged 29.

Looking to the left you see the town of Salem, where the early years of the honored dead were spent; on the other side is South Danvers, where the life since grown famous was so humbly begun; in front the North River, in which doubtless he often disported himself when a boy, rises and falls with the pulsations of the ocean—all these forming most appropriate surroundings for the last resting place of him whose name is hereafter to be a simple synonym for benevolence. That this small plot of ground which holds his honored dust will become, in after time, a spot sacred to our fellow-countrymen of all sections of the Union, and especially so to those who claim him as their townsman, it were foolish to doubt.

AT THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.

During the week that the remains have been lying in state at the Peabody Institute there has been a constant stream of visitors to view them. I say "view *them*," because it is the generic term for expressing the idea that people generally entertain concerning affairs of this character. In this particular instance, however, it is misapplied, for since the body was taken from the vault in Westminster no one has seen it. But the burial casket, the catafalque and its sombre surroundings have been seen by probably 10,000 people, up to to-day, since the remains were brought from Portland a week ago. A more extended description than I gave in my last letter of the scene presented at the Institute may not be inappropriate here. The mortuary chamber for this occasion was the library hall of the edifice, a spacious apartment, on the first floor of the building. This was hung in sables; the surrounding objects, including the statues of HAWTHORNE, MILTON, SHAKSPEARE, WEBSTER and the deceased, being heavily draped with crape. In the centre of the apartment was a canopied catafalque thirteen feet high, ten feet long, and seven feet wide; the bed of this, three feet above the floor of the apartment, on which the casket rested, being covered with black velvet with trimmings of silver fringe on the borders of its overhanging portion. At each corner of the base stood a cherub in silver *alto-relievo*, which, showing out against the sombre back ground, produced an excellent effect. On the front drapery of the catfalque was an elaborately wreathed monogram containing the initials "G. P.," and on the opposite end the motto, "*Murus æreus conscientia sana.*" Surmounting the casket bed was a canopy of Grecian design supported by four columns covered with black velvet, and fluted with silver cord. Two silver torches, crossed, were on the front, or façade of the canopy top, and on the opposite end a winged hour glass, also of silver work. The sides were decorated with, in one case, a wreath inclosing thirteen stars, and in the other, a single star inclosed in a serpent. Arabesque ornaments were on the upper corners, and in these were set black plumes tipped with white. Four urns were placed two at either side of the catafalque, each six feet in height. A life-size portrait of the deceased faced the front of the catafalque, and over it were gracefully draped the American and English flags. On the wall at the head of the burial casket were displayed the golden-framed portrait of Queen VICTORIA, presented to Mr. PEABODY, as is well known, by Her Majesty, as a token of her esteem, and in appreciation of his munificence towards the poor of London. The testimonials (gold medals) given him by Congress and other organizations, British and American, were placed below the portrait, and were displayed to good effect. As you entered from the main doorway of the library hall, these seen as one looked over the casket under the canopy, were the first objects which attracted attention, and their golden lustre was rendered all the more brilliant by reason of the sombreness of all their surroundings. The portrait and the medals are on a movable platform fitted into a safe which is both fire and burglar proof, and which can be brought to the front of it whenever desired. The American, British and French flags hung in crapè fell from the façade of the building, above the front portico; and on the flagstaff of the edifice was an American flag, edged with sable, floating at half-mast.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car used to convey the remains from the South Congregational Church, where the obsequies, given below, were held, to the cemetery was elaborately gotten up. It was fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and ten feet high, covered with black velvet, and was drawn by six plumed horses with caparisons of sable. The foot was decorated with a silver scroll-work inclosing thirteen stars. The drapings on the right side were faced with the British, and those on the left side with the American national escutcheon. On the rear drapery was the Peabody arms, surmounted by an eagle, and in the corners of the "fall" the Peabody monogram. A bronze urn, in which incense was burning, was at each corner of the car, which, as it slowly moved toward the cemetery, attracted the gaze of the thousands who had come from near and far to witness the obsequies.

THE OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

Just as at the receiving of the remains on board the *Monarch* in England; just as at the disembarkation therefrom at Portland on last Saturday week; just as at their deposit with funeral honors at the Institute in Peabody one week ago;—so on the occasion of these final obsequies to-day, the full effect of the pageantry was marred by the setting in of a blinding storm of snow. Notwithstanding these unwelcome attendants, however, the streets of Peabody were filled with multitudes of people anxious to witness the display. The thousands present told how great was the esteem in which the deceased philanthropist was held; and here, as at Portland, it was manifest that the sorrow for his departure was genuine and sincere. The adjoining town of Danvers fairly emptied itself into Peabody, as did also Salem and the smaller places in the immediate vicinity, while thousands of spectators were present from Boston, Charlestown and Portsmouth. Trains were run from Boston to Peabody at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, and 10:45, and each of these was crowded, a very large proportion of the passengers being ladies. The town of Peabody never before had in its semi-rural streets so immense a gathering of people. Main-street, the principal thoroughfare, so far as its crowds were concerned, appeared somewhat as Broadway appears on holiday occasions, when some specially commemorative procession is passing through it. Notwithstanding this, there was no undue noise, no confusion. Quietude consonant with the occasion seemed to pervade the masses—the main desire on the part of every spectator being, apparently, to see the whole of the pageant. The South Congregational Church was the scene of the religious ceremonies. This, a very large building for a country town, was crowded in every part, and hundreds were standing about the entrance unable either to see or to hear what was going on inside; and yet with that peculiarity which marks the outsiders on all like occasions, they stood there as if unable to content themselves in any other spot. When the procession began to move towards the cemetery the church bells tolled out a requiem, and minute guns from a battery of artillery marked the progress of the funeral line towards Harmony Grove. At noon the bells in Boston were tolled for one hour, by order of Mayor SHURTLEFF, and the flags on the City Hall were during the whole day displayed at half mast.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Prince ARTHUR and his suite were present during the church ceremonies, and followed the remains to the cemetery. Car No. 79 of the Eastern Railroad was fitted up for their accommodation in going to and returning from Peabody. Eight of the seats were taken out of the centre part of this car, and an elegant sofa, with two easy chairs upholstered, to match the interior decorations of the vehicle, and a neat marble-top table, took their place. The floor was covered with an elegant Brussels carpet. To the credit of the Prince be it said, he seemed to be fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion which had brought him to Boston, and if outward semblance be the index of interior thought, His Royal Highness was a real mourner over the remains. There were also present at the exercises his Honor Mayor SHURTLEFF and a committee from the Boston Common Council; Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, and staff; committees from the towns of Salem and Portsmouth, a committee from the Common Council of Portland, a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, and the committee of citizens of Peabody, elected to represent the town, and Captain COMMERELL and his officers, of the British steamer *Monarch*, who came down from Portland for this purpose.

IN THE CHURCH.

The church in which the religious ceremonies took place was most appropriately draped, so as to give a fine interior effect, and many of the private residences bore funereal emblems. Admission to the edifice had to be secured by tickets, and none but those who were fortunate enough to get one were privileged to be spectators of the solemn ceremony. These, however, filled the church to overflowing. When Prince ARTHUR entered, accompanied by Colonel ELPHINSTONE, Lieutenant FITZROY and Minister THORNTON, every eye was turned upon the distinguished party; and when His Royal Highness was seated, he became the "observed of all observers." The Prince and suite occupied the seventh pew from the pulpit. Behind him sat Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, and Captain MACOMB, of the *Plymouth*, and the staff officers of Admiral FARRAGUT, the Admiral himself being absent. In the immediate vicinity of the Prince were seated Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, Mayor PUTNAM, of Portland, and the Mayors of Portsmouth, N. H., Salem, Newburyport, Lynn, Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass. Occupying the first six seats from the front from side to side of the church, were the relatives of the deceased, and aged citizens of Peabody, companions and schoolmates of GEORGE PEABODY, in his boyhood, and the trustees of the Institute. The order of exercises were as follows:

1. Voluntary.
2. Anthem.
"Unto thee all flesh shall come."—Mozart.
3. Scripture Lessons.
Read by Rev. DANIEL D. MARSH, Pastor of the Peabody Memorial Church at Georgetown.
4. Eulogy.
By Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL.D., President of the Peabody Educational Fund.
5. Anthem.
"Their sun shall no more go down."—Tuckerman.
6. Prayer.
By Rev. WM. M. BARBOUR, late Pastor of the South Congregational Church at Peabody.
7. Hymn.
8. Benediction.

The musical exercises were well rendered by a double quartette choir under the direction of Professor WILCOX, of Boston, the organ being the only accompanying instrument. Mr. WINTHROP'S eulogy was delivered in a neat, admirable style of elocution. An elaborate sketch of it follows:

MR. WINTHROP'S ORATION.

After some fitting words of introduction Mr. WINTHROP proceeded: What a career has that been, of which the final scene is now, at length, before us! Who can contemplate its rise and progress, from the lowly cradle in this South Parish of Old Danvers—henceforth to be known of all men by his name—to the temporary repose in Westminster Abbey, followed by that august procession across the Atlantic, whose wake upon the waters will glow and sparkle to the end of time, growing more and more luminous with the lapse of years,—who, I say, can contemplate that career, from its humble commencement to its magnificent completion, without an irrepressible thrill of admiration, and almost of rapture? Who, certainly, can contemplate the immediate close of this extraordinary life without rejoicing, not only that it was so painless, so peaceful, so happy in itself; not only that it was so providentially postponed until he had been enabled, once more, to revisit his native land, to compete his great American benefactions, to hold personal intercourse with those friends at the South for whose welfare the largest and most cherished of those benefactions was designed, and to take solemn leave of those to whom he was bound by so many ties of affection or of blood,—but that it occurred at a time, and under circumstances, so peculiarly fortunate for attracting the largest attention, and for giving the widest impression and influence to his great and inspiring example? For this, precisely this, as I believe, would have been the most gratifying consideration to our lamented friend himself, could he have distinctly foreseen all that has happened since he left you a few months since. Could it have been foretold him as he embarked, with feeble strength and faltering steps, on board his favorite *Scotia*, at New-York, on the 23d of September last, not merely that he was leaving kinsfolk and friends and native land for the last time, but that hardly four weeks would have elapsed, after his arrival at Liverpool, before he should be the subject of funeral honors, by command of the Queen of England, and should lie down, for a time, beneath the consecrated arches of that far-famed Minster, among the kings and counselors of the earth; could it have been foretold him, that his acts would be the theme of eloquent tributes from high prelates of the Church, and from the highest Minister of the Crown, and that Great Britain and the United States—not always, nor often alas! in perfect accord—should vie with each other in furnishing their proudest national ships to escort his remains over the ocean, exhibiting such a funeral fleet as the world, in all its history, had never witnessed before,—could all this have been whispered in his ear, as it was catching those last farewells of relatives and friends—he must, indeed, have been more than mortal not to have experienced some unwonted emotions of personal gratification and pride.

MR. PEABODY'S AMBITION.

Our lamented friend was not, indeed, without ambition. He not only liked to do grand things, but he liked to do them in a grand way. We all remember those sumptuous and princely banquets with which he sometimes diversified the habitual simplicity and frugality of his daily life. He was not without a decided taste for occasional display,—call it even ostentation, if you will. We certainly may not ascribe to him a preëminent measure of that sort of charity which shuns publicity, which shrinks from observation, and which, according to one of our Saviour's well-remembered injunctions, "doeth its alms in secret." He may, or he may not, have exercised as much of this kind of beneficence as any of those in similar condition around him. I fully believe that he did. We all understand, however, that

> "Of that best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love,"

there can be no record except on high—or in the grateful hearts of those who have been aided and relieved. That record shall be revealed hereafter. The world can know little or nothing of it now. But any one must perceive, at a glance, that the sort of charity which our lamented friend illustrated and exercised was wholly incompatible with concealment or reserve. The great trusts which he established, the great institutions which he founded, the capacious and costly edifices which he erected, were things that could not be hid, which could not be done in a corner. They were, in their own intrinsic and essential nature, patent to the world's eye. He could not have performed these noble acts in his lifetime, as it was his peculiar choice to do, and as it will be his peculiar distinction and glory to have done, without suffering himself "to be seen of men;" without being known and recognized and celebrated as their author. He must have postponed them all, as others have done, for posthumous execution; he must have refrained from parting with his millions until death should have wrested them from a reluctant grasp,—had he shrunk from the notoriety and celebrity which inevitably attend upon such a career. He did not fail to remember, however—for he was no stranger to the Bible—that there were at least two modes of doing good commended in Holy Writ. He did not forget that the same glorious Gospel, nay, that the same incomparable Sermon on the Mount, which said, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," said also, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." This, this might almost be regarded as the chosen motto of his later life, and might, not inappropriately, be inscribed as such on his tombstone.

The exhibition of this matchless example of munificence was not only the cherished aim of his later years. I am not without authority for saying that it was among the fondest wishes of his whole mature life. I cannot forget that, in one of those confidential consultations with which he honored me some years since, after unfolding his plans and telling me substantially all that he designed to do,—for almost everything he did was of his own original designing,—and when I was filled with admiration and amazement at the magnitude and sublimity of his purposes, he said to me, with that guileless simplicity which characterized so much of his social intercourse and conversation, "Why, Mr. WINTHROP, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest years of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good to my fellow-men."

THE EXTENT OF HIS MUNIFICENCE.

It would afford a most inadequate measure of his munificence, were I to sum up the dollars or the pounds he has distributed; or the number of persons whom his perennial provisions, for dwellings or for schools, will have included, in years to come, on one side of the Atlantic or the other. Tried even by this narrow test, his beneficence has neither precedent nor parallel. But it is, as having attracted and compelled the attention of mankind to the beauty, the nobleness, the true glory of living and doing for others: it is, as having raised the standard of munificence to a degree which has almost made it a new thing in the world; it is, as having exhibited a wisdom and a discrimination in selecting the objects, and in arranging the machinery, of his bounty, which almost entitle him to the credit of an inventor; it is, as having, in the words of the brilliant GLADSTONE, "taught us how a man may be the master of his fortune, and not its slave;" it is, as having discarded all considerations of caste, creed, condition, nationality, in his world-wide philanthropy, regarding nothing human as alien to him; it is, as having deliberately stripped himself in his lifetime of the property he had so laboriously acquired; delighting as much in devising modes of bestowing his wealth, as he had ever done in contriving plans for its increase and accumulation; literally throwing out his bags like some adventurous aëronaut, who would mount higher and higher to the skies; and really exulting as he calculated, from time to time, how little of all his laborious earnings he had at last left for himself; it is, as having furnished this new and living and magnetic example, which can never be lost to history, never be lost to the interests of humanity, never fail to attract, inspire and stimulate the lovers of their fellow men, as long as human wants and human wealth shall coexist upon the earth,—it is in this way, that our lamented friend has attained a preëminence among the benefactors of his age and race, like that of WASHINGTON among patriots, or that of SHAKESPEARE or MILTON among poets.

HIS DESIRE AND ABILITY TO DO GOOD.

It is enough to say of our lamented friend, as we have seen and known him of late, that in him were united, as rarely, if ever before, the largest desire and the largest ability to do good; that his will was, at least, commensurate with his wealth, and that nothing but the limited extent of even the most considerable earthly estate prevented his enjoying the very antepast of celestial bliss:

> "For when the power of imparting good
> Is equal to the will, the human soul
> Requires no other heaven."

And now, my friends, what wonder is it, that all that was mortal of such a man has come back to us, to-day, with such a convoy, and with such accompanying honors, as well might have befitted some mighty conqueror or some princely hero? Was he not, indeed, a conqueror? Was he not, indeed, a hero? Oh! it is not on the battlefield, or on the blood-stained ocean alone, that conquests are achieved and victories won. There are battles to be fought, there is a lifelong warfare to be waged, by each one of us, in our own breasts, and against our own selfish nature. And what conflict is harder than that which awaits the accumulator of great wealth. Who can ever forget or remember without a shudder, the emphatic testimony to the character of that conflict, which was borne by our blessed Saviour,—who knew what was in man better than any man knows it for himself,—when he said, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God;" and when he bade that rich young man "sell all that he had and distribute to the poor, and then come and follow him!" It would be doing grievous injustice to our lamented friend were we to deny or conceal that there were elements in his character which made his own warfare, in this respect, a stern one. He was no stranger to the love of accumulation. He was no stranger to the passion for gaining and saving and hoarding. There were in his nature the germs, and more than the germs, of economy and even of parsimony; and sometimes they would sprout and spring up in spite of himself. Nothing less strong than his own will; nothing less indomitable than his own courage could have enabled him, by the grace of God, to strive successfully against that greedy, grudging, avaricious spirit which so often besets the talent for acquisition. In a thousand little ways you might perceive to the last how much within him he had contended against, how much within him he had overcome and vanquished. All the more glorious and signal was the victory! All the more deserved and appropriate are these trappings of triumph with which his remains have been restored to us! You rob him of his richest laurel, you refuse him his brightest crown, when you attempt to cover up or disguise any of those innate tendencies, any of those acquired habits, any of those besetting temptations, against which he struggled so bravely and so triumphantly. Recount, if you please, every penurious or mercenary act of his earlier or his later life, which friends have ever witnessed—if they have ever witnessed any—or which malice has ever whispered or hinted at—and malice, we know, has not spared him in more ways than one—and you have only added to his titles to be received and remembered as a hero and a conqueror. As such a conqueror, then, you have received him from that majestic turreted iron-clad, which the gracious monarch of our motherland has deputed as her own messenger to bear him back to his home. As such a conqueror, you have canopied his funeral car with the flag of his country; aye, with the flags of both his countries, between whom I pray God that his memory may ever be a pledge of mutual forbearance and affectionate regard. As such a conqueror, you mark the day and the hour of his burial by minute guns, and fire a farewell shot, it may be, as the clods of his native soil are heaped upon his breast.

AN INCIDENT OF HIS LAST DAYS.

I may not longer detain you, my friends, from the sad ceremonies which remain to be performed by us; yet I cannot quite release you until I have alluded, in the simplest and briefest manner, to an incident of the last days, and almost the last hours, of this noble life, which has come to me from a source which cannot be questioned. While he was lying, seemingly unconscious, on his death bed in London, at the house of his kind friend, Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, and when all direct communication with him had been for a time suspended, it was mentioned aloud in his presence, in a manner, and with a purpose, to test his consciousness, that a highly valued acquaintance had called to see him; but he took no notice of the remark. Not long afterwards, it was stated in a tone loud enough for him to hear, that the Queen herself had sent a special telegram of inquiry and sympathy; but even that failed to arouse him. Once more, at no long interval, it was remarked that a faithful minister of the Gospel, with whom he had once made a voyage to America, was at the door; and his attention was instantly attracted. The "good man," as he called him with his latest breath, was received by him, and prayed with him, more than once. "It is a great mystery," he feebly observed, "but I shall know all soon;" while his repeated amens gave audible and abundant evidence that those prayers were not lost upon his ear or upon his heart. The friendships of earth could no longer soothe him. The highest honors of the world,—the kind attentions of a Sovereign whom he knew how to respect, admire and love,—could no longer satisfy him. The ambassador of Christ was the only visitor for that hour.

FAREWELL.

And so I bid farewell to thee, brave, honest, noble-hearted friend! The village of thy birth weeps to-day for one who never caused her pain before. The "Flower of Essex" is gathered at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns thee as a son who has given new lustre to her historic page, and Maine, not unmindful of her joint inheritance in the earlier glories of the parent State, has opened her noblest harbor and draped her municipal halls with richest, saddest robes, to do honor to thy remains. New-England, from mountain top to furthest cape, is in sympathy with the scene, and feels the fitness that the hallowed memories of Leyden and Plymouth—the refuge and the rock of her pilgrim fathers—should be associated with thy obsequies. This great and glorious nation, in all its restored and vindicated union, partakes the pride of thy life and the sorrow of thy loss. In hundreds of schools of the desolated South, the children, even now, are chanting thy requiem and weaving chaplets around thy name. In hundreds of comfortable homes, provided by thy bounty, the poor of the grandest city of the world, even now, are breathing blessings on thy memory. The proudest shrine of Old England has unlocked its consecrated vaults for thy repose. The bravest ship of a navy "whose march is o'er the mountain waves, whose home is on the deep," has borne thee as a conqueror to thy chosen rest; and, as it passed from isle to isle, and from sea to sea, in a circumnavigation almost as wide as thy own charity, has given new significance to the memorable saying of the great funeral orator of antiquity: "Of illustrious men the whole earth is the sepulchre; and not only does the inscription upon columns in their own land point it out, but in that also which is not their own, there dwells with every one an unwritten memorial of the heart." And now, around thee, are assembled, not only surviving schoolmates and old companions of thy youth, and neighbors and friends of thy maturer years, but votaries of science, ornaments of literature, heads of universities and academies, foremost men of commerce and the arts, ministers of the Gospel, delegates from distant States and rulers of thy own State, all eager to unite in paying such homage to a career of grand but simple beneficence, as neither rank nor fortune, nor learning nor genius, could ever have commanded. Chiefs of the Republic, representatives and more than representatives of royalty, are not absent from thy bier. Nothing is wanting to give emphasis to thy example. Nothing is wanting to fill up the measure of thy fame. But what earthly honor, what accumulation of earthly honors shall compare for a moment with the supreme hope and trust which we all humbly and devoutly cherish at this hour, that when the struggles and the victories, the pangs and the pageants of time shall all be ended and the great awards of eternity shall be made up, thou mayest be found among those who are "more than conquerors, through Him who loved us." And so we bid thee farewell, brave, honest, noble-hearted friend of mankind!

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

When the exercises were finished the coffin, which had been removed to the church at midnight on Monday, and placed immediately in front of the pulpit, was put on the funeral car. The procession was formed, and the line of march to Harmony Grove was begun, the Fifth United States Artillery, four companies, leading. The pall bearers were:

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Governor Jno. H. Clifford, Rev. Milton P. Braman, D. D., James M. Beebe, Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel T. Dana, Hon. Otis P. Lord, Hon. A. A. Abbott, Hon. Hy. Poor, Hon. George Osborn, Lewis Allen, Eben. King, George A. Osborne, Elijah W. Upton and Fitch Poole.

There were about two hundred sleigh coaches in the procession. The route was shortened somewhat in consequence of the prevalence of the storm. On arriving at the Peabody tomb, there were no special services, the coffin being placed reverently therein, after which the procession returned to the Institute, and the pageantry attending the obsequies of the great philanthropist was ended.

J. R. B.

CURRENT NOTES.

M. J. McEttrick, the champion pedestrian, is sick in Burlington, Vt.

Bucks County, Penn., furnishes most of the cigars smoked in Philadelphia.

United States Senator Buckingham is expected to preside over the Connecticut Republican State Convention in Hartford to-day.

General Lee's health is not good, and his Virginia friends urge him to make a trip to Europe in the Spring.

The family of General Samuel Houston is very poor, and Texas papers are making appeals for aid for them. The family consists of his widow and three young sons.

The Philadelphia branch of the Social Science Association has now over 100 members. Professor McIlvaine is to deliver a course of ten lectures before them, beginning this evening.

The Columbia *Phœnix* says there is one good thing, at least, to be credited to the present South Carolina Legislature, and that is the election of Ex-Governor J. L. Orr to the Judgeship.

Congressmen Kellogg and Starkweather are delegates to the Connecticut Republican State Convention, but important business in Washington will not permit the latter to attend.

The Philadelphia Alumni of Brown University have recently organized, and they dined together last evening for the first time. There are forty of them.

Professor Ephraim W. Gurney has been elected by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, Dean of the Faculty. It is a new office —a sort of Vice-President.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is to lecture on the "Natural History of the Intellect" to the Harvard students during the current collegiate year.

The first salmon of the season was caught in the Penobscot on Friday last. It weighed twenty and one-half pounds, and was sold for $1 a pound.

Baltimore complains that hogs dying with pneumonia are slaughtered there for home consumption, and that diseased cows are converted into Bologna sausages for its citizens.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University have voted that there should be increased requirements in mathematics in examinations for admission, and that this study should hereafter be elective in the whole College course.

Maryland oyster dredgers complain of ill-treatment on board their vessels. One schooner which arrived at Baltimore the other day had on board one dead negro and sixteen others, most of whom were very ill. The United States Commissioner is to look into the matter.

Captain James G. Birney, of the Ninth United States Cavalry, died at Fort Davis, Texas, on the 16th of January. He was a nephew of the late General David B. Birney, and honorable scars of severe wounds testified to his faithful service during the rebellion.

A California paper says that there is no difficulty in finding, in either California, Oregon or Washington Territory, farming districts now unoccupied, which must become valuable and populous, and it thinks that these are the places which laborers out of employment should seek.

Boston gives its poor on Monday and Thursday, mutton soup with rice; on Tuesday and Friday, fish chowder; on Wednesday, beef soup with vegetables; on Saturday, beef soup with ship bread; and on Sunday, beef soup with dumplings.

Some rich men have pledged a large sum for the establishment of a new university on the line of the Pacific Railroad, somewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, and have selected Rev. H. R. Timlow, of East Cambridge, Mass., to locate it, and then to preside over it.

Charles Theodore Carvalhoe, who has been a Chinese interpreter in San Francisco for many years, died at his residence there Jan. 29, after a lingering illness. He was educated at the British Consulate in Canton, and at the College in Hongkong.

In the early days, a bride's marriage portion consisted of a feather bed, six chairs, a cherry bureau and table, six cups and saucers, six teaspoons and a quantity of sand for sanding the floors. Nowadays the groom does not demand the sand even, if the bride's father will only liberally come down with the dust.

The Albany *Argus*, of yesterday, says that it is credably informed that in a certain Congressional District in this State the Cadetship was sold out for a large money consideration, and that the member was publicly accused of it at a meeting last Fall, and challenged to bring the question before the Military Committee of Congress if he thought that injustice had been done him.

The members of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention visited the widow of Ex-President Polk, at her residence, in Nashville, on Saturday. General Gordon, on behalf of the Convention, delivered an appropriate address, and General John C. Brown responded for Mrs. Polk. Mr. T. D. Craighead and wife, Mrs. Fall and B. Buckner and wife were present, and assisted Mrs. Polk in entertaining the visitors.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the last year was not one of profit to the business men generally of California, and there is much reason to doubt whether the present one will be better. It insists, therefore, that the people must generally adapt themselves to circumstances—that laborers who have been demanding $5 a day must learn to work for $4, and the merchant who made twenty per cent. profit must be content with ten, or even five.

A. B. Mullett, Supervisory Architect, has come to the conclusion that no place of its size in the country more requires a suitable building for the accommodation of the United States Courts, Post Office, Internal Revenue and other offices of the Government than Albany. He thinks that such a building as the Government needs would cost not less than $300,000; but an appropriation of $100,000 would be sufficient to commence operations.

Samuel Tyler, of Maryland, was chosen by the late Chief Justice Taney to prepare his biography, and after his death his executors and his family placed in Mr. Tyler's hands all his private papers, even his private letters to his wife, for a period of fifty years. Mr. Tyler says that he has been very successful in accumulating materials for the biography, and that when the world comes to know the facts of the Chief Justice's life, even his enemies will consider the national glory enhanced by the virtues of so eminent a citizen.

A Card from the Sandy Hook Pilots.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, Sandy Hook Pilots, in view of the friendly motives which induced you to publish in your valuable journal the statistics in relation to the pilots and pilotage of this port, giving us thereby the advantages of your extensive circulation, wish most sincerely to thank you, and, at the same time, assure you that your kind consideration shall ever be remembered by

H. HARBINSON,
On behalf of New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots;
DANIEL C. CHAPMAN,
On behalf of the New-Jersey Pilots.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The Manhattan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent yesterday tells us how the present Manhattan Gas Company organized under the general law for industrial purposes, and that the old Manhattan Gas Company gave up its charter. Query—has the present Manhattan Gas Company any power to open the streets to lay mains or even make connections? No such power is in the general law. They enter our houses, and inspect and "shut off," I suppose under the authority of the paper they make us sign when they consent to furnish us poor gas at exorbitant prices. But where do they get power to take up pavements? Cannot some City corporation or Albany ring find here a tap to draw off a portion of their profits for their own pockets?

VICTIM.

Death of an Old New-Yorker.

Mr. Robert Rait, formerly of No. 261 Broadway, died at Ramsgate, England, on the 1st inst., from the effects of a fall. Mr. Rait was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1839 he, in conjunction with Mr. Colfax, set up in this City a manufactory of jewelry, the firm being Rait & Colfax. In 1837 Mr. Rait took the retail store No. 261 Broadway, in which he continued until 18[illegible], when he retired from business. Mr. Rait's establishment was the oldest of its kind in the City, dating years before those of our present leading jewelers. In private life Mr. Rait was distinguished for the genial kindness of his disposition, and as a business man for his unswerving integrity.

THE "REIGN OF TERROR."

Views of a Correspondent upon the Prevalence of Crime—The Responsibility with the Government Officials.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The efforts which you are daily making to direct public attention to the fearful increase of crime in our midst, and to bring to light the apparently hidden causes which have produced such results, is worthy the highest commendation, and your persistent endeavors are having the effect of directing the thinking portion of the community to a more careful consideration of the subject than they have ever before given it. All agree that in this "Reign of Terror," as you properly call it, neither the lives, rights nor property of respectable citizens are either protected or respected. In fact, the only life that seems to be safe is that of the convicted murderer; the only rights that seem to be protected are those of thieves and assassins, and the only property which is secure is the property of those who, in official capacity, have gorged themselves at the public crib.

Hitherto, I have noticed that in common with the Press generally, you have directed your attention principally to the individuals who commit the crimes, and incidentally to the causes which produced the criminals. Without seeming to reflect upon the fact that the character of a people, especially of the uneducated class, depends greatly upon the manner in which they are governed, and upon the virtue of their superiors, you have, in my opinion, attacked rather the effect than the cause of our present troubles. To my mind, nothing is more certain than that any county, State or city, which has a corrupt Judiciary, an intriguing, selfish and cunning Executive, combined with an illiterate, extravagant and debased legislative branch, will produce an ignorant, reckless and dangerous community; and with the same certainty will a firm, wise and pure Judiciary, a faithful and efficient Executive, and an educated, economical and incorrupt Legislature, produce an honest, thriving and industrious people.

As we do not find the society in which we now live to be of the character last referred to, it is but natural that we should inquire the cause; and if it is evident that the crime, degradation and misery which surround us are but the effects of an apparent cause, is it not the merest folly to attack the former while our only safety lies in eradicating the latter? For example: Since the murder of Mr. Townsend, the Press, with hardly an exception, has assailed the person who killed him with such violence and pertinacity, that a jury could not be found to-day in this county who would listen to any defence, however perfect, that might be offered in his behalf. This man has no political friends and no money, therefore he will be promptly tried, convicted and executed, and his death will be offered by the Society for the propagation of crime and ignorance, which now governs the City, as a morsel to appease the public appetite. Let me ask, does any intelligent citizen believe that the hanging of a dozen such poor and friendless vagabonds as he would do anything towards purifying the moral atmosphere of the City, so long as John Real and Sheriff Jackson can defy death? Would the speedy execution of Reynolds have the effect of deterring the vicious from committing crimes of like character, or would it drive them to seek the political friendship of those through whose influence Real and Jackson are protected, in order that they might indulge their wicked propensities with impunity?

A few days since, in your columns, I noticed an article headed "The reign of Terror," in which the writer referred to interviews which he had had with some of the leading men in our City Government, upon the subject of the increase of crime, and in which he gave some of the views expressed by them as to the causes which produced it. Had not the writer expressed doubt as to the correctness of their theories, I should not have troubled myself to write, or you to read, this article. I found at the close of the article these words, "These officials should not be allowed to shirk the responsibility of a faithful performance of duties imposed upon them, even when they are not forced to it by the very terms of the law. That they are at fault and greatly at fault, is too potent to be denied." I trust that, having arrived at this conclusion, the writer will continue to direct his attention hereafter, more particularly to these officials. He must remember that the respectable portion of the community are still fast asleep—it may be, and it is to be hoped that it is, the heavy sleep which just precedes awakening—and that in order to arouse them fully to their senses he must knock hard, and ding in their ears facts, not theories. No one but a lunatic would attempt to alarm a sleeping household, when the building was on fire, by reading a chapter on the effects of combustibles on the front steps. It is the club of the policeman, and not his buttons, which produces terror in an unruly crowd. "The ever affable and genial" Mayor, as he is called, tells the writer of the above article "that the Times, in attacking the City officials, is wasting its powder; that they are used to these things, and they glance off like bullets from a rhinoceros' hide." Comment upon such an admission from the Chief Executive of the City is unnecessary. But while the hide of the rhinoceros, as well as that of the official, is unquestionably tough, there are parts on both which are not entirely impervious. A duckshot might not kill the former, but a cannon shot would; and while the latter would laugh at the sugar-coated pill of suggestion, he would be apt to wince at the daily exposure of his individual acts. It is sad to relate, but as a people we are corrupt, almost beyond the possibility of relief. The Press should, now especially, be as the watchman on his post, always on the alert to warn off danger. It is useless to call on the bar to avert the trouble—those members who *should* step forward, if only to save their memories from the stigma of disgrace, which eventually will cling to them, for allowing a profession in which they have gained all that they have of honor or profit to be debauched and debased, either supinely stand aloof, or have corruptly leagued themselves with the perpetrators of the infamy. The younger members, as a class, have the will, but need experience, power, and leaders. An effort is being made among a few to revive an interest in the profession, but fear of consequences so thoroughly pervades the Bar generally, that but few seem imbued with a belief that the movement will prove effective in producing any public good. However, as the little star of Bethlehem led to great results, let us hope, at least, that this quiet and unpretentious movement may be productive of great and lasting benefits. All other ranks and classes in the community are, as I said before, fast asleep, and the Press alone, if anything, can arouse them. So, be up and doing. Say to the Judges, you were elected on the theory that you were respectable men, and that you would be honest, wise and fearless in the discharge of your duties. We intend to hold you to that theory. If you have, and exhibit these qualities, we will give you credit for them. If on the contrary your associates are to be found among the gamblers, prostitutes, and criminals of the City, we will expose you. If your decisions are against the respectable class and in favor of your associates, and if to your friends and your cronies you grant all the favors you can bestow, regardless of the interests of the better and more respectable class of lawyers, who are alike entitled to a patronage which is yours only as a public steward, we will give dates, instances and details, and will publish against you every well authenticated case which comes to our knowledge. Say to the District-Attorney, to you has been confided the protection of citizens from crime. You were elected on the presumption that you were an honest and an efficient man. It was expected that when you were elected that you would represent the public generally and equally; that you would ignore all political considerations in the discharge of your duties, and that you would protect the innocent as well as convict the guilty. Do what we have a right to expect of you and you will not find us backward in giving you credit. But if you allow yourself to be led by political friends, and your office to become a by-word among the people as being a mere machine to be used for party purposes, to the advantage of your friends and for the injury of your opponents; and if you fail to bring criminals to punishment, when guilty, or allow any other consideration but justice to guide you in your official action, we will expose you—we will give to the public the day, case and circumstance, and will do it in a manner to bring down upon your head the indignation of an outraged community. You have your choice as to which you will do. Give all other officials to understand you thus, and follow it up by action, and you will find their rhinoceros hides, as the Mayor aptly terms them, not so tough as he would have you believe.

In the article above referred to, it is said that our present District-Attorney gave it as his opinion that our troubles arise from a defect in the laws. He says "that he has always tried to do his duty, and that he believes the Magistrates to be incorruptible." "That cases on appeal should go directly to the Court of Appeals, and not at second hand through the Supreme Court." In cases on appeal such reasoning may be very logical and correct; but what about cases—aggravated cases—not on appeal? How is delay in the trial of such cases in the first instance to be explained? Is the law in any material points different now from what it was in times past, when society was protected and miscreants punished? Does the law in regard to appeals affect the case of the German who, two or three years ago, set fire to the tenement house in Second-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, and caused the death of several of the inmates? Has he ever been tried? And are there no indictments filed away in the District-Attorney's office to be used when needed? Bah! Jack Reynolds, or Breen, had evidently studied the subject when he observed "that hanging was played out in New-York, and that his sport would only cost him three or four months up the river." Poor devil! He should have known that none but politicians can successfully play at murder.

Mayor Hall suggested to your reporter one matter worthy of consideration, and that is the inclination of a respectable citizen to evade jury duty. Self-interest is, of course, the cause. But who has hitherto aided them to avoid it? It has been a common practice among the initiated to pay to the Commissioners of Jurors $25 and have their names stricken from the list for the year, and the Commissioner of Jurors has, of course, been in the interest of the Ring. All applications to be excused in Court are made to the presiding Judge, and if he unnecessarily excuses parties it is his fault; and if jurors do not attend, he has the power to fine them, and to continue to fine and punish them for contempt; and if he does not do so, it is his fault, and he is responsible. It is not the fault of the law; it is an enforcement of the law which is required to remedy this evil. With a commendation upon the purity and integrity of the City officials, which is invariably bestowed by the Ring upon each other, the Mayor closes his valuable suggestions. It is quite too bad that your reporter could not have referred his Honor to yesterday's proceedings in the Court of Sessions, where the pure Mr. Heffernan, Inspector of Buildings, was fined $25 and sent to the City Prison for ten days for brutally assaulting a common prostitute in a dance house in Mercer-street, and where the pure Mr. Michael Warren, Inspector of Lamps and Gas, was the principal witness for defendant. It can hardly be supposed, however, that such purity was really obliged to remain in an odious jail.

I am well aware that my reflections on this all-absorbing question have carried my letter to an unusual length, and that I am trespassing upon valuable time, but as it is intended for your own perusal—although you have permission to give it publicity should you desire—I cannot refrain from expressing, as briefly as possible, what to my mind is the real origin of our present condition and what alone will cure it.

Within your recollection and mine this City has been governed by men of respectability and social position; by men who would as soon think of doing a private wrong as to be suspected of being guilty of a public injustice. Their early education and training, the rules which governed the society in which they moved, and that sort of honor which always controls the actions of true men, rendered it impossible that they could be guided by other than honest motives. In those times people were thrifty and comfortable, and crime was comparatively unknown. A murder in those times was indeed a sensation. Thereafter demagogues arose, and appealing to the worst passions of the uneducated, succeeded in drawing around them a class of supporters which respectable men could not and timid men would not oppose. At this time proper organization and determination might have accomplished much; but neither being used, the City was handed over to the control of the class which now governs it. I particularize neither of the great parties as the cause. The character of those who continued to take interest in politics having degenerated, it was not to be expected that their leaders would be pure, and when Democrats and Republicans succeeded the Whigs and Locofocos, the active members of both parties had become very much deteriorated in character. In social life the line of demarcation between the retired leaders and their friends, and their successors and their supporters, was as apparent as that which distinguished their political records.

The new leaders, with few exceptions, coming from the class which supported them, were obliged to affiliate with them, and all the patronage within their grasp they were obliged to bestow upon them. Holding the entire control, for a while, of the management of the City, (to which they will soon return,) and being responsible only to themselves, an era of extravagance and corruption was inaugurated which needed only the close of a great civil war to make it more conspicuous than was Rome in its worst days. The war built up a state of society based exclusively upon money, and this society finding themselves unrecognized by the old and respectable families of the City, sought the companionship of the leaders in the political world, and thus strengthened their power still more. Amongst the pure and honest officials to whom the "ever affable" Mayor refers in his remarks to your reporter may be found the prize fighters and blacklegs who adorn the Legislature of our State, and who represent this City in the Congress of the United States, as also the rumsellers, gamblers and vagabonds who disgrace our City Government.

Our salvation will arise by means of this class. Ignorance and vice always have been, and ever will be, intoxicated by power, and the cloud has already been seen, as yet no larger than your hand, which portends the coming storm. The present nominal leaders are avaricious and grasping, while the actual leaders in power are restless and discontented. Let us pray and trust that the conflict between them is not far off; and when it comes let us organize regardless of party, in this City at least, and wrest the power from them.

So long, then, as we have an elective Judiciary, and the class which now controls elections continues in power, we can expect but little change in that department, unless a constant and determined action by the Press, in the manner I have suggested, compels them to retire from their present attitude from fear of consequences; and it is to be feared that we must submit to our present degrading position in other respects, until the leaders quarrel, and until we learn that there is a duty beyond that which we owe to party.

SHADOW.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Methodist Church South—Reports from the Late Conferences.

Rev. Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has just returned from the South, where he has been attending the North and South Carolina Conferences. He brings very favorable reports regarding the Methodist Church in the South, and says there is a growing cordiality of feeling with their Northern brethren, which, it is hoped, will result ultimately in a reunion. The South Carolina Conference, which includes also in its jurisdiction the State of Florida, was held at Jacksonville in the latter State. The following summary gives the leading statistics of the Conference for the past year, with the increase over the preceding twelve months:

	This Year.	Increase.
Members, including probationers.	24,067	1,488
Local preachers	194	37
Churches	168	22
Value of churches	$60,605	$3,200
Sunday Schools	155	42
Teachers and officers	525	165
Scholars	8,460	1,395

One thousand members have been transferred to the Conference of Georgia, and still a very liberal increase remains.

Bishop Janes ordained thirty-seven colored deacons and fourteen colored elders while in South Carolina. At Orangeburg, the Claflin University has been established and is attended chiefly by colored students. The property purchased for the institution consists of six acres of land and a large building, occupied before the war as a female seminary by the Episcopalians.

The Texas Conference was held on Jan. 14 to 17 and gives the following statistics for the year:

	This year.	Increase.
Traveling preachers	48	10
Local preachers	77	25
Total members	6,560	3,103
Church edifices	26	6
Value of churches	$34,000	$8,350
Sunday Schools	39	20
Officers and teachers	139	59
Scholars	2,072	830

The Louisiana Conference has also just been held, and there, and everywhere through the South, there are indications of returning good-will and reviving prosperity in the Church.

The New-York and Boston Railroad—Progress of Work on the New Road.

Allusion was made a short time ago to the proposed construction of a new railroad between this City and Brewster's, Putnam County, in this State, to connect at the latter point with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and thus form a new route between New-York and Boston.

Engineers have since been engaged in surveying and locating the line of this new railroad, which is to be known as the New-York and Boston Railroad, and in the course of the ensuing week a large force of laborers will be set to work on its construction, which will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

The point which will receive the first attention is that section between Brewster's and Lake Mahopac, *via* Carmel, a distance of eleven miles, which it is intended to have completed by the beginning of July, so that the thousands of pleasure seekers who usually resort to Lake Mahopac during the Summer season can avail themselves of the increased facilities of railroad communication to and from the great Metropolis; the tourists proceeding by the Harlem Railroad to Brewster's instead of Croton Falls as heretofore.

The contracts have been closed for the entire grading, masonry, bridging and equipment of the road in a first-class manner. Steam shovels are to be used in making the excavations through the deep cuts. In view of the unusual influx of strangers to the Switzerland of America, as Putnam County is familiarly termed, especially to that charming spot, Lake Mahopac, which the opening of railroad communication is likely to effect, the proprietors of the principal hotels there are making extensive preparations to meet the anticipated demands upon them for accommodations the ensuing season. Dr. Gregory, of the Gregory House, is making important improvements; Mr. Thompson is erecting a large and very handsome hotel at the lower end of the lake, in the place of the one destroyed by fire just as the season was opening last Summer, and Mr. Baldwin is also about erecting a very commodious and elegant hotel on the site of the one occupied by him last Fall.

The Gates Will Case—Testimony Closed.

Dr. Lee was again called, yesterday, as a witness in behalf of the contestants of the will, and testified that he had read the evidence taken before the Surrogate, or at least those portions bearing upon the sanity or insanity of the late Dr. [illegible] Gates; and what he had read tended to confirm his own convictions that the deceased was insane at the time, and previous to making his will.

The evidence on both sides was closed, and the case adjourned until Thursday, March 10, when the arguments, of course, will be heard by the Surrogate.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Another "James Foster" Case—The Captain and Mate of the Ship Neptune Charged With Horrible Brutality—The Statements of Eight Seamen.

The ship *Neptune*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on the 5th inst., and immediately eight of the crew preferred charges of cruel and inhuman treatment against the captain and first and second mates.

This ship is the mate of the *James Foster*, on board of which so many cruelties were perpetrated some time since, and created a profound sensation. Captain Peabody, of the *Neptune*, has heretofore had charges of cruelty preferred against him, one of which related to a female passenger, whom, it is said, he confined in an outhouse on the deck, causing her death from hardship and exposure.

A general affidavit has been made by the eight seamen spoken of, reciting the various acts of cruelty alleged to have been perpetrated against them, preparatory to a civil suit being instituted by Mr. George H. Smith, their counsel, to recover damages for the injuries they have sustained. In addition to this affidavit, each of the seamen has made a separate statement, in substance as follows:

STATEMENT OF JAMES BRADY.

I was born in Manchester, England, and am 25 years of age. I shipped in Liverpool, Dec. 24, 1869, for a voyage to New-York. During the voyage Captain Peabody put me in irons, and, while in irons, I fell asleep. The Captain found me asleep, and beat me on the head with a cowhide. He then put a broomhandle under my knees and doubled me up so that I could not move. He then pricked me in the back with a sword, and struck me on the face with it, severely cutting my nose. He has beaten me several times with an iron belaying pin. The second mate (Nolan) knocked me down with a lamp, and while down kicked me on the head with his heavy sea boots, cutting my head and breaking my nose. He beat me several times while I was at the wheel, and, on one occasion, struck me on the face with a capstan bar. He compelled me to lie over the pig pen, my feet on one side and head on the other side, in which position I was kept about fifteen minutes. He then made me stand on my head about an hour, my legs resting against the pen. Captain Peabody stood by when I was being punished, and would tell the second mate when he had beaten me enough.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BOND.

I was born in Staffordshire, England, and am 25 years of age. This was my first voyage on any ship. The second mate beat me several times, and stamped me in the face, and nearly knocked me overboard. He struck me on the knee with an iron bar, from which I am still lame. He beat me nearly every day during the voyage, and made me stand on my head for nearly an hour, my body resting against the pig-pen.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM CARTER.

I was born in Cork, Ireland, and am 23 years of age. The Captain beat me in the face, and when I would not move fast enough, he would stamp on my foot so that my toes are crushed in a frightful manner. He beat me after with belaying pins, and on a very cold night, while I was at the wheel, took my mittens off my hands and then beat me. The chief mate (Brady) also beat me with a belaying pin, and struck me on the mouth, splitting my lip. The second mate (Nolan,) put a rope around my neck and pulled it so tight that he choked me, and he threatened to hang me.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL WITHEY.

I was born in Eastport, Me., and am 23 years of age. During the voyage the Captain beat me in the face with a belaying pin, disfiguring my face and breaking my nose. I was compelled to stand on my head with the other men for nearly an hour at a time.

STATEMENT OF JACOB MILLER.

I was born in Prussia and am 24 years of age. The captain and chief mate beat and kicked me in the back several times during the voyage. My nose was broken by a blow struck by the second mate with his fist. He also struck me on the head with a capstan bar. My face is still very badly swollen. I was compelled to stand on my head, my feet resting on the pig-pen.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GILES.

I was born in Boston, Mass., and am 22 years of age. The Captain beat me and kicked me every day during the voyage from Liverpool. On one occasion he struck me on the back of my neck with a shovel, knocking me down. One day, while I was on the foretopsail yard, he struck me on my head and made me let go my hold. He then tried to throw me overboard. At another time I was on the main yard when he fired three shots at me, the balls passing close to my head. He struck me with a belaying pin on the back so that it gave me great pain to work afterwards. He struck me with brass knuckles from behind when I was at the wheel and knocked me down. The second mate beat me nearly every time he came near me. He made me stand on my head until my eyes felt as if they would burst. My tongue hung out of my mouth, and I thought I was dying. I had to kiss one of the negroes, the mate telling me if I did not he would break my head.

STATEMENT OF CORNELIUS VINEDIE.

I was born in Lyons, France, and am 21 years of age. The second mate beat me on the head and body while I was on the foreyard, cutting my face and breaking my nose; I was also compelled to stand on my head.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR LANDY.

I was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and am 43 years of age. I have been twenty-six years on the sea. During the voyage from Liverpool, the Captain struck me in the face, cutting my mouth very badly. The second mate beat me almost every day, and one time he struck me on the mouth, knocking out two of my teeth, and while I was down he kicked me on my ribs and back. He also beat me with a chain hook and held me by the throat while another man beat me with a strap.) He compelled me to stand on my head for about an hour, with my feet resting against the main hatch.

The men say that no cause existed for the perpetration of the alleged cruelties. In addition to the civil suit for damages, a criminal prosecution is to be instituted against the officers.

A JAILOR IN JAIL.

Refusal of the Warden of the Tombs to Obey a Writ of Habeas Corpus—His Arrest by Order of Judge McCunn.

At a ball given on the night of the 1st inst. by one Teddy Williams, in a saloon in the Eighth Ward, James Heffernan, who keeps a liquor saloon at No. 81 Mercer-street, and is an Inspector of Buildings under Mr. McGregor, had some angry words with a girl named Jennie Collins, which ended in a fight, the latter getting the worst of the combat.

The following day, Heffernan made his appearance before Justice Joseph Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and requested the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Jennie Collins, on a charge of assault and defamation of character. When asked why he had not applied to Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, as he should have done as a resident of that district, Heffernan stated that he did not wish to ask Justice Cox for any favors, on the ground that he had opposed the election of that Magistrate. Justice Dowling accepted this explanation, and in due time issued his warrant.

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED.

On Friday morning last Jennie Collins appeared at the Tombs Police Court, expensively dressed in silks and velvet, and displaying an abundance of gold chain. She was accompanied by two other young women similarly dressed. When the case was called up by Judge Dowling, Heffernan stated that Jennie had, without any provocation, grossly insulted him, and used both indecent and uncalled for epithets in her remarks towards him. Heffernan produced a witness in the person of Jake Roome, proprietor of a dance house in Mercer-street, between Spring and Prince. He corroborated the evidence of Heffernan, despite the assertion of Jennie that he was not present when the alleged offence was committed. The girls were then permitted to tell their story. Jennie had formerly been the mistress of Roome, and lived with him for four years; he had frequently persecuted her since their separation. On the night of the ball she met Heffernan, who insulted her, and on her replying in a similar strain, he knocked her down and stamped upon her person. She confessed having called Heffernan bad names, but considered that she had great justification.

The Magistrate inclined to her opinion, and rather astonished Heffernan by directing Jennie to prefer a complaint of assault and battery against him. This being done, Mr. Heffernan was sent down stairs to a cell for trial.

HIS TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

On Saturday the case came to trial in the Special Sessions before Justices Dowling and Bixby. Hon. Peter Mitchell, a member of the present State Legislature, appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Wm. F. Howe for Jennie. The assault was fully proved by competent witnesses, despite the efforts of counsel for the defence to vitiate the evidence on the ground of the disreputable character of the witnesses. On the part of the prisoner it was asserted that the complainant had endeavored to stab Heffernan with a penknife at the time of the assault, though no previous mention of the fact had been made. Roome, the original witness, was not produced. The Court found Heffernan guilty, and sentenced him to the City Prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $25.

On Monday, Judge McCunn issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, calling upon Warden John Stacom, of the City Prison, to deliver the body of his prisoner, Heffernan, at 11 o'clock that same morning. With only half an hour's notice Warden Stacom sent his deputy, Mr. Mark Finley, to the Court, and through him made the following return:

I, John Stacom, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, do return that I received the annexed writ of *habeas corpus* at 10:30 A. M., Feb. 7, 1870. I return that the within-named John Heffernan is in the custody of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, by me as their Warden of City Prison, and is here under a final commitment of sentence, a true copy of which is here annexed. But I respectfully decline to produce the body, because of such final commitment, without the advice of the Board, unless attached.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN STACOM,
Warden of the New-York City Prison.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1870.

Judge McCunn insisted that the prisoner should be produced in Court, and adjourned the case until 2 o'clock to permit the Warden of the Tombs to make such return to the writ. At that hour Mr. Stacom appeared before Judge McCunn without the prisoner, and though the District-Attorney insisted that he had no right to produce the person of Heffernan, after considerable argument the hearing of the case was further adjourned until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour Warden Stacom made his appearance, though he again omitted to produce Heffernan. The Court room was crowded.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Judge McCunn having taken his seat on the bench, Mr. Charles A Goldey, clerk for Police Justice Cox, and one of counsel for the petitioner, called attention to the affidavit of Mr. Peter Mitchell, the other counsel in the case, which set forth that the writ had been duly served; that the hearing on the return had been adjourned over to 11 o'clock this morning, at which hour Mr. John Stacom, the keeper of the City Prison, appeared in Court with the return, but refused to produce the prisoner. On this affidavit he moved to commit Mr. Stacom for contempt of Court.

District-Attorney Garvin—There is a mistake in the gentleman's statement of the facts; the return was made yesterday.

Judge McCunn—I declined to receive the return yesterday because the prisoner was not also produced in Court.

District-Attorney Garvin then produced the official record of conviction in the Court of Special Sessions under which the prisoner was now held; the statute which provides that in such cases the District-Attorney shall be entitled to two days' notice of a hearing on the return to the writ; the statute which prohibits the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* by any Judge while the Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session unless the writ be made returnable before that Court, and also an affidavit showing that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was then in actual session. On these affidavits and statutes he proceeded to argue that under the circumstances the Judge at Special Term had no more right to issue the writ than any man who walks the streets, and even if the statute leaves him such right the writ must be returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Judge McCunn or any other Judge out of Oyer and Terminer had no authority to command the production of the body of the prisoner before him.

Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the petitioner, read those provisions of the Constitution which guarantee a trial by jury and an immediate hearing on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He also read the statute authorizing the writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to be made returnable before the Judge issuing it, and contended that the right to issue the writ involved the right to compel the production of the prisoner in answer thereto.

District-Attorney Garvin contended, in reply, that if he directed the respondent to bring the prisoner into Court, it would amount to an escape; that the Judge was absolutely prohibited from issuing the writ, unless he made it returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and, not having been made so returnable, it amounted to no more than so much waste paper.

Judge McCunn delivered his decision as follows:

By section 33 of the Habeas Corpus act, it is enacted that "the person or officer on whom the writ shall have been served shall bring the body of the person in his custody, according to the command of the writ, except in the case of the sickness of such person" in custody. Section 34 provides that "if the person upon whom such writ of *habeas corpus* has been duly served shall refuse or neglect to obey the same by producing the party named in such writ, and no sufficient excuse," *i. e.*, of sickness, "shall be shown for such refusal, it shall be the duty of the Court or officer before whom such writ shall have been made returnable, forthwith to issue an attachment against such person," &c., &c. In this matter the prisoner is not produced according to the command of the writ; but on the contrary, the person in whose custody he is expressly refuses to produce the prisoner. Nor is due service of the writ denied; nor is the only excuse allowed by law for the non-production of the prisoner urged by the jailer. Hence I have no alternative, under the express and imperative provisions of the statute, but "forthwith to issue an attachment" against the person so defying the mandate of the writ of *habeas corpus*. And I direct that such attachment do issue. The learned District Attorney proposes to reargue in support of the legality of the prisoner's detention, and perhaps he may show enough to require that "the prisoner should be remanded into custody." But in the face of an avowed disobedience of the writ, in view of the fact that it is the prisoner's right that all argument as to the legality of his detention should take place in his presence, and especially in consideration that if I decided against the legality of the prisoner's detention the writ would be imperative to effect his release—he not having been brought within the power of the Court—I refused to hear any argument on the subject of the legality of the detention until the prisoner be produced in obedience to the exigency of the writ.

ARREST OF THE TOMBS WARDEN.

While these proceedings were in progress Judge McCunn sent for Under Sheriff Joel C. Stevens, who, on his appearance in the Court room was instructed to furnish a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Stevens produced Deputy Sheriff Patrick J. Hanbury.

Mr. Peter Mitchell then spoke of the respectability of his client, and urged that he should be released. The Judge stated that he considered the Warden to be guilty of contempt of Court.

A warrant of commitment was accordingly made out, and placed in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, who arrested Mr. Stacom, then in Court, and conveyed him to Ludlow-street Jail.

FRESH PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

The District-Attorney subsequently procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Cardozo, returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, directing the Sheriff to produce Mr. Stacom for further argument upon the merits of the case.

The Wrongs of Cigar Makers—Memorial from the Trade to Congress.

Aside from the combined movement of the cigar manufacturers, cigar makers and tobacco growers, to demand the restoration of the tariff on imported cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, from $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, as fixed in the Internal Revenue act, and to oppose its reduction to $2 per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, as is proposed by the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, the Cigar Makers' Unions are petitioning Congress by a memorial of their own for the restoration of the tariff named. Their petition, sent by the Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, of this City, to Congress is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The members of the Cigar Makers' Union No. — of the City of ——, in the State of ——, most respectfully represent, that previous to the enactment of section 87 of the act passed July 20, 1869, entitled "An Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," there was levied and collected on imported cigars a duty of $3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at the same time there was levied and collected on imported tobacco a duty of 35 cents per pound. That under this tariff a large amount of leaf tobacco was imported, which was manufactured into cigars in this country, and the article thus manufactured was almost equal in value to imported cigars, and this branch of industry gave employment to a large number of workmen in the United States. That by section 87 of the said act, which was passed avowedly for the purpose of providing internal revenue, and not for the purpose of amending the tariff on imported goods, it is provided that the duty on imported cigars should be reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and from $3 to $2 50 per pound, while the duty on imported leaf tobacco is not changed. That this change in the tariff effected a great depression in the cigar trade, ta depression which was greatly increased by the recent rise in the value of our currency. That it decreased the manufacture of cigars throughout the country. That the imported cigars are now sold at about the former price of cigars manufactured in this country of imported leaf tobacco. That in consequence of the proviso in section 87 but few cigars are now made in this country out of imported tobacco, and a great number of members of our Union and other fellow-workmen, who had earned before an honest livelihood in this branch of industry, are thrown out of employment. Also, that no benefit has accrued to the public by this change in the tariff. That the Government suffered by this amendment a further loss of revenue from decrease in the receipts of the internal revenue tax, paid by the manufacturers on cigars which were manufactured out of imported tobacco. The members of the Cigar Makers' Union No. — would, therefore, most respectfully petition your honorable body that the proviso in section 87 of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868, be expunged and the tariff of $3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* enforced on all imported cigars, as the said Tariff act of 1866 has never been repealed. At a meeting of the ——, held in the City of ——, at —— on the —— day of ——, 1870, the foregoing memorial was indorsed and adopted, and President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union —— were directed to sign the same on behalf of the Union and to attach the seal thereof, and transmit the same to the honorable the Congress of the United States of America.

The Relapsing Fever—New Sanitary Ordinance.

The Metropolitan Board of Health has deemed it necessary to promulgate the following ordinance concerning a kind of contagious disease which has not been seen and known before in this City. Great importance is attached to the prompt and general compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, because the infectious malady to which it relates can be prevented from spreading if all the poor people who suffer from it, and all tenements in which it prevails, are reported without delay to the Board of Health for the special sanitary care that is required.

Ordinance.—"It is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board that the disease known as the relapsing fever is hereby declared to be a disease of a contagious or infectious nature within the meaning of the nineteenth section of the ordinances of this Board, and that the same reports are required to be made in respect to said disease as are required relative to any disease mentioned in said section." [Adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, Feb. 2, 1870.]

The Custom House Cartage—How the New System Works.

Under the provisions of the new cartage system merchants and importers will be permitted to ride their bonded goods, upon application to the general cartage office, No. 71 Broadway, room No. 28. There has been considerable misunderstanding in regard to certain features of the new system. The Collector states that none but sworn officers will be allowed to handle goods while the duties remain unpaid, but when the permits have been given, any licensed cartman will be allowed to carry the goods of the merchant or importer by whom he is employed. Thus far, it is claimed by Mr. Stocking, the new General Superintendent, the system works to a charm. Each day old abuses and errors come to light. Yesterday a number of prominent merchants applied for licenses for their cartmen. Among the number were Messrs. Naylor & Co., C. T. Reynolds & Co., W. H. Westervelt & Co., G. C. Corlies & Co., Julius Knapp, Blume & Co., and many others. The General Superintendent desires that merchants who want licenses make application at once. The opposition to the new system has almost entirely ceased.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

The Work of Last Year—Twenty-two Miles of Sewerage, and Twelve Miles of Street Paving—The Water Resources.

The present Water and Sewerage Board, in Brooklyn, soon after its organization made itself known by what the Commissioners claimed was its legal title—the Permanent Water Board. It was desired by the Commissioners that it should be permanent, but there were thousands of the citizens who regarded it as an oppression which should be as temporary as possible. The word "permanent" proving to be neither euphonious nor popular it was soon dropped from the title, and now it is the plain but not easily interpreted Water and Sewerage Board. The report made to the Board of Aldermen on Monday furnishes the people with some general facts regarding the cost of the water they drink and of the streets they walk upon, but how many persons are actually employed in the various departments, how many paid as if employed who are not employed, does not appear. The list of employes of the Brooklyn Water Board is regarded as a mystery by most citizens, and as in the case of most mysteries the people are curious enough to wish to penetrate it. Of the statistics given in the report, a few are here gathered.

The receipts of the Water Department to Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to $582,747 25. The labor, coal and other material necessary to the water supply cost at the rate of $23 85 per million gallons, and the quantity supplied to the City in 1869 was 17,630,400 gallons daily. The main and distribution pipes throughout the whole City are in length 237.73 miles.

The length of sewers built during 1869 was 22.18 miles, and the total length of sewers of all sizes built up to January, 1870, was 170.65 miles. The total number of connections made with sewers from 1859 to 1870 was 20,298.

In regard to paving, a large amount of work was done last year. Of course this is in all cases paid for by the localities immediately benefited by the pavements. The total length paved this season is 12½ miles, viz.: of Nicolson, 4.02 miles; Miller, 1.04 miles; Scrimshaw, 1.26; Belgian, 1.73; Improved Belgian, .32, and cobble-stone, 4.06 miles. The following table shows the amount of the several kinds of paving stone and its cost:

27,435 square yards Scrimshaw concrete pavement	$82,305 00
86,442¼ square yards Nicolson wooden pavement	338,991 25
19,687 square yards Miller wooden pavement	98,486 30
36,884¼ square yards Belgian pavement	121,630 60
3,993 square yards improved Belgian pavement	22,959 75
25,823 square yards bridge stones reset pavement	3,919 96
9,109 square yards new bridge stones	9,848 01
156 square yards second-class bridge stones	88 92
66,662 lineal feet old curb reset	15,802 89
5,812 lineal feet new curb	4,869 58
1,771 lineal feet second-class curb	719 60
1,125 lineal feet gutter stones reset	45 00
86,442 square yards grading	43,221 25
60,189 square yards cobble stone pavement, 39,779 lineal feet curb reset, 14,309 square yards bridge stones reset	41,354 59
Total	$832,222 70

Engineer Adams, of the Water Board, furnishes the following observations on the subject of the water supply of Brooklyn:

"The growth of Brooklyn has more than realized the predictions of the public spirited men, who, relying on its growth, established its water works very little more than ten or twelve years ago. In constructing the water works they provided for a supply of twenty million gallons daily, and they assumed that this amount would afford an adequate supply during their time, assuming it to be a quarter of a century. The promoters of the water works are still for the most part in active life. The works have come up and beyond their expectation, but the growth and prosperity of the city have exceeded it, and in a word the Brooklyn of to-day needs all the water the water works can now furnish, and the question is upon us of furnishing the Brooklyn of 1871 and of 1881 with the prime necessary of life—water. The water works were designed to supply Brooklyn with twenty millions gallons of water daily; that is, the six ponds under contribution furnish this amount at the dryest season of the year. The conduit extending from East New-York to Hempstead is capable of conveying twice this amount of water. The minimum supply from the ponds is little less than twenty millions. The maximum consumption last year was a little less than the minimum supply, and hence the necessity is upon us of increasing the water supply of the city. It may be taken for granted, says the Engineer, that during one or more of the months of 1870, the consumption will exceed the average of the past year, or in other words, that it will reach about 20,000,000 gallons. The ponds are expected to meet this demand, and the question is, how are the wants of the future to be met? The ponds will supply us with 20,000,000 gallons daily; the conduit is capable of conveying 40,000,000 gallons. We must at once provide for a prospective supply of 40,000,000 gallons per day, and this is the question the Water Board presses on public attention. All the water now stored is within the Ridgewood Reservoir, virtually. It contains say 160,000,000 gallons of water. If the city were using 25,000,000 gallons of water daily, as it will three years hence, the Ridgewood Reservoir could make good the deficiency for less than one month, and then a leak in the pumping machines at East New-York, or a continuance of the minimum supply for a longer period than thirty days, would leave the city without water. The reserve in the Ridgewood reservoir is needed to protect the city against unforseen damage to or failure of the engine power, and it seems important that it should be held sacred to this purpose. The minimum supply of the ponds which constitute our water supply is now in round numbers 20,000,000 gallons daily. The maximum water consumption reaches now this amount. The maximum consumption will increase; the minimum water supply will not, and how to meet the wants of the future was the problem given the engineers to solve by the Water Board, when it directed preliminary surveys to be made some months since. The engineers meet it in this way. The maximum water supply is wasted. They propose to gather the wastes in the wet seasons in a receiving reservoir to be built, in the vicinity of Hempstead Plains. With this purpose it is proposed to construct a reservoir capable of holding one thousand million gallons, and from this reservoir the supply can be made good in the dry season. In addition to this it is proposed to take in other ponds east of those now under contribution. Five or six million gallons daily can be obtained from this source, and with the storage reserve, a maximum supply of forty million gallons daily can be insured, or a supply as ample as the present up to 1882. To meet the wants of the future, we will need, then,

1. An extension of the conduit eastward.
2. A large receiving reservoir, located about Hempstead, capable of storing a thousand million gallons of water.
3. An enlargement of the Ridgewood reservoir, to guard against accident to the pumping machinery.

The supply of water on Long Island is adequate to meet all the wants of the future."

One More Unwary One Caught in a Snare.

A man, representing himself to be a Deputy Sheriff, called upon a gentleman yesterday with a notice for his attendance as a juror to-day. It seemed to be a regular order bearing Sheriff O'Brien's signature, and tendered ostensibly by a Sheriff's officer. The gentleman does business in this City, but resides in Westchester County, in consequence of which he cannot be compelled to serve on a New-York jury. He, therefore, said that he would be unable to appear to-day, and at the same time gave the foregoing circumstances of his residence as reasons for his exemption. The man said it was useless to refuse, as the laws were becoming more stringent, and obliged every one doing business here to serve in his turn. Remonstrance was vain, apparently, until the faithful servitor of the law intimated that for $5 he could arrange the matter to the satisfaction of his victim. The gentleman gave him the money, whereupon the fellow retired, assuring the donor that he would take care of his future exemption from all duty as a juror. We have been unable to learn the name of this potent individual, who, it is hardly necessary to add, was an imposter. Look out for him.

The Methodist Book Concern—Progress of the Investigation.

The Book Committee of the M. E. Church continue to hold daily sessions at the headquarters, No. 805 Broadway, and are still occupied with the investigation of the alleged frauds in the publishing establishment. After the reading of the testimony taken at the former examination was concluded, new witnesses were summoned, but their testimony does not differ materially from that already elicited. It is expected that the investigation will be completed, and the result given to the public, in the course of the present week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1651—Carpenter vs. Morrison.
487—Kirkland, Ass'e, vs. Northrup.
1465—St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' Mut'l Fire and M. Ins. Co.
1349—Am. Mutual Ins. Co. of Philadelphia vs. Leland.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1807—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1407—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
705—Giles, Rec'r, vs. Spalding.
2119—Robinson vs. Heugh.
2105—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
405—Sutton vs. Diggles.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
1871—Vroman vs. Requa.
1877—Kerr vs. Kerr.
373—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Co.
1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
1747—Breithaupt vs. Stoker.
797—Learned vs. Ryder.
1065—Same vs. Same.
1947—Same vs. Same.

CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Thursday the 10th instant, at 11 A. M., at which time all the jurors summoned will be required to attend.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Logan vs. Brown.
8—Logan vs. Clapp.
14—Bristed vs. Brown.
31—Bruner vs. Dufloo.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
81½—Rooke vs. Atwood.
89—Dugan vs. Duryea.
107—Bernheimer vs. Cogswell.
150—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
156—Wood vs. Muldoone.
160½—Blascoer vs. Schatterman.
175—Rancey vs. Laing.
180—Bray vs. Pollion.
186—Koehler vs. Clark.
209—Ayres vs. Place.
216—Fallon vs. Woodworth.
228—Bowery Fire Insurance Co. vs. Levy.
240—Rutherford vs. Carpenter.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.
263—Bleiden vs. Waiting.
266—Olney vs. Manning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 82—Vanderburgh vs. Bushnell.
The call commences at No. 202—Silsby vs. White.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
721—Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
599—The Bank of North America vs. Dart.
1111—Mangles vs. De Groot.
783—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
991—Wehner, by Guard'n, vs. Smith.
1307—White vs. The American Tool Steel Co.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
33—The Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
1335—Pheles vs. Habirshan.
1247—Martin vs. Biyarts.
1271—Beal vs. Lohman.
677—Fisher vs. Luling.
1215—Page vs. Meehan.
1269—Chapman vs. Doldman.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1724—Butler vs. Bronson.
990—Carpenter vs. Strong.
818—Dilworth vs. Bortweek.
1824—Waggner vs. Graff.
1956—Atkinson vs. Barkalow.
1958—Sullivan vs. Cunningham.
1964—Klute vs. Menke.
1970—Fitzgerald vs. Valentine.
1974—Levy vs. Lowe.
1976—Appel vs. Appel.
1980—Willard vs. Allen.
1988—Birkley vs. Hawkins.
1990—Waneomacher vs. Miller.
1992—Tooney vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1998—Bester vs. World Life Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
286—Jarvis vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad.
300—Hanna vs. Moral.
704—Mauer vs. Homann.
705—Solomon vs. Wyse.
706—Alexander vs. Schramn.
707—Niderman vs. Muller.
708—Same vs. Same.
709—Davison vs. Alden.
710—Freeman vs. Sloane.
711—Royal Insurance Co. vs. Noble.
712—Surbrug vs. Cadling.
713—Metcalf vs. Bradwell.
714—Pech vs. Abrecht.
715—Goodkind vs. Sulberger.
716—Stinalt vs. Walker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
76—Murehead vs. Harris.
162—Flourand vs. Mayer.
163—Same vs. Same.
136—Cutter vs. O'Donoghue.
4375—Allen vs. Cooper.
4754—Galligan vs. Gillespie.
6—Beebe vs. Niagara Insurance Co.
10—Beebe vs. Republic Fire Insurance Co.
11—Beebe vs. Hanover Insurance Co.
12—Beebe vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
182—Dougherty vs. Carpenter.
213—Hillmeyer vs. McKenna.
343—Dailey vs. Cheesebrough.
164—Gross vs. Marks.
167—Tuska vs. Wolf.
190—Wright vs. Walsh.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
161½—Carpenter vs. Seventh Avenue Railroad.
72—Wanser vs. Bartels.
176—Ellis vs. Kimball.
288—Hampdon Paper Co. vs. Poillon.
302—Foster vs. Carr.
326—Fannerback vs. Boas.
333—Marsh vs. Blake.
334—Marsh vs. Ellis.
50—Wheeler vs. McMeney.
65—Bradley vs. Sutton.
68—Goldstein vs. Levy.
69—Sonneborn vs. Gibbons.
70—Taylor vs. Spratt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. Manes; rape.
2—The People vs. Michael Fitzgerald; robbery.
3—The People vs. Peter Burke, James Parks, Martin Tierney; burglary.
4—The People vs. Daniel Whoonahan; burglary.
5—The People vs. William Gounin; burglary.
6—The People vs. Walter Hamilton; forgery.
7—The People vs. John O'Toole; obtaining goods by false pretences.
8—The People vs. Peter Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. James E. Williams; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Adeline Hoffman; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Giovanni Gotilia; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Philip Treacy; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Michael Carroll; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Chas. Wagner; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Moses Sickles; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Wm. H. Lyons; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Jeremiah Phelan; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Amelia Conlin; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. Eugenio Eduardo Garcia; grand larceny.
20—The People vs. John F. Drawbridge; grand larceny.
21—The People vs. Chas. St. Clair; grand larceny.
22—The People vs. Chas. Henninger; grand larceny.
23—The People vs. Edward F. Rooney; grand larceny.
24—The People vs. Wm. H. Summers; grand larceny.
25—The People vs. John Kinney; cruelty to animals.
26—The People vs. Michael Kelly; cruelty to animals.
27—The People vs. John McCormick; cruelty to animals.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Heatley *vs.* Stewart; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Hayward *vs.* Close; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to answer, &c.

Webb *vs.* Adams, &c.; judgment for plaintiff; reference ordered.

Penfield *vs.* James et al.; granted, and reference ordered.

Sternberger *vs.* Leland et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

William G. Ackerman *vs.* Martha G. Hoyt et al.; referee's report shows $3,251 as amount confirmed.

Charles B. Hart *vs.* Edmund D. Shaw et al.; referee's report giving judgment for plaintiff for $547 45.

Same *vs.* Mary A. Carroll et al.; referee's report giving judgment for $2,442 55 confirmed.

In the matter of opening Second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Fourth-avenue; and Vermont-place, from Fulton-avenue to Macon-street; and of Decatur-street, from Tompkins-avenue to Reid-avenue; and of First-street, from Third-avenue to Gowanus Canal; and of Cedar-street, from Bushwick-avenue to Central-avenue; and of Front-street, between Smith-street to Kingsland-avenue; and of Macdougal-street, from Fulton to Broadway; and of Twenty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; proofs of publication were read, and also reports of Commissioners and Assessors; subsequently the reports were confirmed.

In the matter of the opening of a street from Railroad-avenue to Boston road, in Morrisania; report of Commissioners read and application refused.

Petition of Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company to acquire land in the county; order was made appointing Anthony F. Campbell, John D. Hunter and Charles Lowerey Commissioners to report thereon.

Mary C. Porter *vs.* Wm. M. Parks; motion for extra allowance of $500 to defendant denied.

Ocean National Bank *vs.* Catharine M. Olcott; extra allowance of $250 granted; defendant's motion to stay proceedings until decision of appeal denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 53.—*Benjamin H. Cheever* vs. *Jesse B. Wilson and Annie J. Worcester;* appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The appellant filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, in June, 1858, for the purpose of enforcing a decree of the Circuit Court of Madison County, Indiana, granting a divorce *a vinculo* between him and Anna J. Cheever, now Worcester. The decree of divorce also adjudged that a portion of the rents of certain real estate in the City of Washington should be paid to the appellant for the support of two of the children of the marriage assigned to his care. Shortly after the decree was rendered, Mrs. Cheever married one Worcester, now deceased. The defendant Wilson is in possession of the real estate, as tenant under a lease from Mrs. Cheever, and her mother and trustee. The Court below dismissed the bill, Judge Wylie delivering the opinion of the Court, holding that the decree of the Indiana Court was "wholly void as to each of the subjects of which it claims to dispose—the divorce, the children and the property;" and the only question presented by the appeal is whether that decree of the Indiana Court was void or is valid. The facts were, that the parties, disagreeing, separated, Cheever taking two of the children and Mrs. Cheever two. Some years after Mrs. Cheever removed to Marion County, Indiana, and, in 1857, petitioned for a divorce, alleging abandonment and acts of cruelty. Afterwards an order was made changing the venue to Madison County. Cheever appeared and defended, denying all the allegations of the bill, and filing a cross bill or petition, to which he made his wife defendant, and in which he stated that about ten years after their marriage a disagreement arose between them, which was wholly irreconcilable, and that in consequence of the disposition of his wife he was compelled to abandon her, which he did, without intent to return to her; that it was impossible a reconciliation could ever take place, for he could never live with her again without destroying the happiness of his life. Mrs. Cheever answered, denying all matters inconsistent with the allegations of her petition. The Indiana Court heard the evidence, and finding the marriage and abandonment to be true, and the other allegations untrue, granted the divorce, and made the decree as to the property. Upon this state of facts the appellant insists upon the validity of the decree, claiming, that as between the parties, the decree is *res adjudicata*. By virtue of the constitutional provision that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State," the decree is authenticated. If the judgment is conclusive in the State where it was pronounced, it is equally conclusive everywhere. The defendants contend that the decree was void for want of jurisdiction; that the plaintiff in the suit did not show *bona fide* residence in Indiana, and that it is clear from the proof that shewent to that State for the sole purpose of procuring a divorce, and with no intention to reside there longer than was necessary for that object. She went in February; the decree was obtained in August, and she remained only until September. She was never there, as far as appears, before or after that period. The essential requisites of a *bona fide* residence were wanting. Besides, during coverture, she could not acquire a domicile in Indiana. Her domicile must be where her husband is, and she cannot acquire a different one during coverture. The only exceptions are that where a husband abandons his wife and establishes a different domicile, the wife may retain the domicile where she was abandoned, and seek her remedies there, or she may go back to her family and her original domicile, and have redress there. But if there was jurisdiction of the person, there was none to effect the wife's property, even through the persons, under the laws of Indiana, which provide that where a divorce is decreed for the act of the husband, the wife shall be restored to her property as if he had died.

C. W. Boyce for appellant; W. L. Cox for appellees.

Nos. 58 and 59.—*Steamboat M. Burnes vs. Morrison and McBrinis; and Same vs. Reynolds and Aiken.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. These are two of eleven suits brought by the defendants here to recover for supplies furnished for the use of a number of boats belonging to the St. Louis, Cairo and Johnsonville Packet Company, and running in the trade between St. Louis and Johnsonville, in Tennessee. The boats had been the property of a mercantile firm, residing and doing business in St. Louis, and were placed by them as stock in the Packet Company, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee. They, however, remained enrolled in the Custom House at St. Louis, where most of the stockholders of the Company resided. The defendants in error resided and did business in that city, and the accounts accrued there. The purchases were made through an agent employed by the Packet Company, who had

himself in connection with the boats, either as master or mariner. His whole time was spent in St. Louis, and whenever he purchased supplies he designated the boats to which they should be sent. He also directed the defendants in error to keep a separate account with each boat.

The complaint was filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis under the Boat act of the State, giving a lien for supplies, and each of the boats were attached. The judgments were for the defendants in error, sustaining their lien, and the Supreme Court of the State affirmed them. In the course of the proceedings the claimants of the boats filed an amended answer denying the jurisdiction of the State Court, on the ground that the contract was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal District Court, being a case of maritime lien, of which that Court had exclusive original jurisdiction. On the question raised by this pleading, the cases came here for review, and the question for determination is: Does the furnishing of supplies to a vessel in her home port create a maritime lien, and bring the case within the exclusive cognizance of the Federal Courts having admiralty jurisdiction? The plaintiffs in error contend that the Boat act in Missouri, under which the proceedings were instituted, is void as being repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution in respect to maritime jurisdiction, and they rely upon the decisions in the cases of the *Ad. Hine* and *Moses Taylor* to sustain their view. The defendants concede that under the principle finally settled in the case of the *Hine*, all maritime liens are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of admiralty; but they contend that it was not the intention of that decision to enlarge the admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and that the contracts in these cases involve no maritime lien. It is also insisted that the State Courts have still jurisdiction, even in cases of maritime contract, where no maritime lien exists.

John H. Rankin, for plaintiffs in error; G. P. Strong, for defendants.

Nos. 61 and 62.—*The Steamboat Joseph Johnson vs. McCord and the Washington Insurance Company, and McCord and the Washington Insurance Company vs. The Propeller Wm. F. Burden et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This suit was brought by McCord as the owner of the canal boat *Kate McCord*, and the Insurance Company as owner of her cargo of wheat, to recover damages against the steamboat and propeller, resulting from a collision on the East River, in December, 1863, while the canal boat was in tow of the propeller. The decision of the District Court was that the steamboat and the propeller were jointly liable for the damage, and the decree was against them both. But the Circuit Court held that the steamboat was solely at fault, and reversed so much of the decree as charged the propeller with responsibility, with costs against the libelants. The owners of the steamboat appeal, maintaining that the propeller was altogether to be charged, or was at least equally in fault, and should contribute toward the damages; and the libelants appeal from so much of the decree as dismisses the libel as to the propeller, with costs against them. The questions are principally of fact.

C. Van Stanwood for libelants; F. J. Fithian for the steamboat; Erie Benedict for the propeller.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

No. 68.—*Francis O. J. Smith vs. Samuel F. B. Morse et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action of covenant against the plaintiff in error, founded on a submission to an award of arbitration in a litigation existing between Morse and the executors of Vail *vs.* Smith, arising out of certain agreements concerning Morse's telegraph. The submission shows that all suits and causes of action between the parties, and also all causes of action between the late Mr. Kendall and Smith had been amicably adjusted and settled, with certain exceptions of claims as follows: A claim for stock and dividends in the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company on the part of Smith against Morse and the executors of Vail, and also a like claim on the part of Morse and executors against Smith; a claim of Smith against Morse for moneys received for the invention of the telegraph from sources out of the United States. These claims were submitted to arbitrators, who disagreed, and an umpire was chosen, and an award was made in favor of Morse and the executors of certain amounts, payable in stock and money. This action was brought on the nonperformance of the award thus made, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff (below) for $10,7[illegible]6 and costs. The only questions to be considered here, are those arising on the rulings as to the admission of evidence below. Case submitted.

R. H. Huntly, for plaintiff in error; C. Tracy, for defendants.

SPANISH LAND GRANTS IN CALIFORNIA.

No. 60.—*Dexter vs. Hall.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This action was brought by the widow and children of John Hall, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, to recover the possession of a one hundred vara lot in the City of San Francisco. The title depended upon an Alcalde grant and the action of the Legislature of California, and of Congress in ratifying the title of the grantee, and the trial resulted in favor of the plaintiffs below. The case comes here on exceptions to the admission of evidence by the Court below and to the propositions of law contained in the charge to the jury. Submitted on the printed points of counsel. Senator Conkling for plaintiff in error; P. G. Gilpin for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

RECOVERY OF EXCESSIVE DUTIES.

Francis Tomes et al. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This action was commenced in June, 1863, to recover back an excess of duties alleged to have been paid to the defendant, as Collector of the Port of New-York, under protest, on sundry importations of merchandise from Europe. On the 6th of January, 1864, the case was brought to trial before the Court and a jury, and a verdict was rendered in this and thirteen other similar cases given against this defendant, and eight against Collector Schell, in the following terms, as then recorded in the minutes of the Court: "By consent of counsel, the jury find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest, of the excess of duties paid under protest, on more than two per cent. commission, on all importations specified in the bill of particulars in this cause from the Continent of Europe, except Paris, and on more than one and a half per cent. commission on importations from Great Britain: and a like verdict for excess of duty paid under protest on importations specified in the bill of particulars in this cause *from the Continent of Europe*, upon charges above those set forth in the reports of Isaac Phillips, Appraiser, dated Oct. 13, 1856, and of the several subsequent dates, the amount in this cause to be adjusted by the Clerk of this Court or his deputy." On the 16th of March, 1865, an order was made revoking the reference of such adjustment, and on the 28th of March, 1867, an order was made referring it to Commissioner R. E. Stilwell to take and state an account of the claim of the plaintiffs in the cause, and to assess their damages upon the principles settled on the trial—being guided upon such reference by the rulings of law and the charge to the jury made by the Court, and the verdict rendered on the questions of fact submitted. On the 7th of August, 1869, it appearing to the Court that the italicised words, "from the Continent of Europe," had been erroneously transcribed into the minutes of the Court as a fact of the record of the verdict as given, an order was made expunging those words. On the same day that the verdict was rendered, the attorney for the plaintiffs gave to the attorney for the defendant the following written stipulation:

"As to the cases in which verdicts have been this day taken in the United States Circuit Court and referred to the Clerk, I do hereby stipulate that if in adjusting any of the verdicts in these cases the Clerk shall find the protests on which the verdict is based, different from those in like cases which have been heretofore adjusted by himself or by the Custom House, and any question shall arise as to the sufficiency of such protest, if it shall not appear to said Clerk that the Court has already passed upon it and held it to be valid, or the Custom House recognized it as sufficient by refunding upon it in like cases, then the Clerk shall report the same with his findings to the Court, which shall decide the question." On the 3d of November, 1869, a motion was made by the plaintiffs to correct the record of the verdict as found in the minutes of the Court, by inserting after the words, "and of the several subsequent dates," the words, "as modified by Treasury instructions, dated May 21, 1863." This motion was ordered to stand over till the coming in of the report of the referee, without prejudice to its being then renewed. On the foregoing state of facts the reference proceeded before the referee, and on the 20th of October 1869, he filed his report. He reported that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment on the verdict for $3,078 66, as of the 12th of July, 1869. In the report he says: "I do further find and report that I have allowed in such adjustment a refund of duties on commissions on entries to which no specific protests are attached, but which are subsequent in date to the protest attached to entry per *Pacific*, Jan. 9, 1854, to which the first prospective protest against duty on commissions is attached, and that it is under such prospective protest that I allow all refunds upon commissions upon subsequent entries not specifically protested. Such protest was attached to an entry of portmonnaies from Paris, and is the same in form as other protests upon which adjustments have been made by me under decisions of the courts, and I do further find and report that I have allowed a refund on charges on entries to which no specific protests are attached, when such entries are of a date subsequent to the entry per *Arctic*, April 22, 1854, to which entry is attached the first prospective protest against charges, and which is also in the same form as other protests upon which adjustments have been made by me under decisions of the Courts. The entries upon which refunds have been adjusted were made at different dates between Jan. 7, 1854, and June 22, 1857, and were for different kinds of goods, as shown by the entries and invoices." The case now came before the Court on exceptions filed by the defendant to the report of the referee, and on a motion made by the defendant to vacate the order of Aug. 7, 1869, and on a renewal by the plaintiffs of their motion of the 3d of November, 1869.

Held by the Court.—That no ground exists for vacating the order of Aug. 7, 1869, as the words thereby expunged were inserted through a clerical mistake, and formed no part of the verdict. That the motion made by the plaintiffs must be granted, as the words sought to be inserted were omitted through a clerical mistake, and were contained in the verdict as given. That as regards the first, second and third exceptions in which the defendant complains that the referee has allowed amounts paid for duties without any specific protest against such payment by reason of a preceding prospective protest, as stated in the report, and that he has allowed the plaintiffs to recover back a greater amount than is claimed in the protests, the defendant is not in a position to question the sufficiency of the protests at this stage of the case but is concluded by the verdict, which is conclusive evidence that the proper protests were made. The stipulation of Jan. 6, 1864, will not vary this effect of the verdict, as it provided that the Court should decide on the sufficiency of the protests only when they should be different from those in like cases which had been adjusted by the referee, and the defendant had not shown that any such difference exists. As regards the fourth and fifth exceptions, which complain that there was no evidence before the referee that any of the duties which the plaintiffs had paid were upon charges above those set forth in the reports of Isaac Phillips, but that the referee has, nevertheless, allowed the plaintiffs various amounts, on the theory that they were excessive duties paid upon charges above those set forth in said reports, and that he has also included in the amount reported by him items of charges for inland freight in England and elsewhere, which are not above those set forth in any report of Isaac Phillips, and that, therefore, the verdict does not authorize their recovery; held that the referee was correct in deducting from the total amounts of costs and charges upon which duties were paid, the amounts of the charges for the transportation of the goods from the interior of the country, by land or water, incurred prior to the time of exportation, since these should not have been added to the value of the goods for the purpose of establishing their dutiable value. (Treasury instructions of May 21, 1863, Act of March 3, 1851, 9 U. S. Stat. at Large, 629; Gibb vs. Washington, 1 McAllister R., 430; Forman vs. Peaslee, 21 Monthly Law Rep., 373.) The Treasury instructions did not prescribe any new rule, but only recognized the proper construction of the act of 1851 in respect to charges for inland transportation, to be that set forth in the instructions. The verdict in this case is so amended, and as it must be held to have always read, in saying that the refund is to be of the excess of duty paid upon charges above those set forth in the reports of Isaac Phillips, as modified by the Treasury instructions of May 21, 1863, means that such instructions are to control in respect to the charges which are to form part of the dutiable value of goods. In respect, therefore, to charges which by law are to be added to fix the dutiable value of goods, as port charges, drayage, commissions and export duty, reference was to be had to the reports of Mr. Phillips to ascertain the amount of such charges; but where the charges were not dutiable at all, as charges for inland transportation, no such reference was to be had because it was unnecessary, and the Treasury instructions were to control. So, also, such instructions were to control the reports of Mr. Phillips, when they covered any point as to which resort was to be had to those reports. The exceptions are all overruled, the report is confirmed, and judgment must be entered for the plaintiffs on the verdict for $3,075 66 with interest from July 12, 1869.

William M. Evarts and A. W. Griswold for the plaintiffs; E. Pierrepont and W. Stanley for the defendant.

Francis Tomes et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This was a similar case to the above. The referee reported in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,495 60, and the same questions were brought up by the report.

Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE STEAMBOAT GLADIATOR.

Eli D. Conine et al. vs. The Steamboat Gladiator, her tackle, &c.—BENEDICT, J.—The petition of John Badfish having been presented to the Court, from which it appears that the said petitioner is the holder of a mortgage executed upon the said steamboat *Gladiator*, by Charles H. Franklin, Jr., and praying that the funds now in Court credited to the above cause may be applied toward the payment of said mortgage, and it also appearing that the said Charles H. Franklin, Jr., mortgagor, has been duly declared a bankrupt according to the provisions of the bankrupt act. It is now ordered that all proceedings upon the said petition be stayed until the appointment of an assignee of said Charles H. Franklin, Jr., bankrupt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Barnard.

REMARKABLE DECISION IN THE RAMSAY AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY LITIGATION.

Bush vs. Ramsay et al.—Proceedings were commenced some time ago in this and other similar actions to continue the injunction in regard to Messrs. Ramsay and D. B. Eaton, and to punish Mr. Ramsay for contempt of Court. The cases came before this Court this morning, and on application were adjourned for one week. In the case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* Joseph H. Ramsay et al., Judge BARNARD rendered the following opinion:

"The contempt alleged in this case is disobedience to an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with his suit. It is manifest that the plaintiff has not proceeded in the suit without the intervention and assistance of counsel, and the Court will inquire what officer, if any, of this Court had so disregarded his duty, and violated his professional obligations, as to advise or assist the disobedience alleged. The Court will, therefore, order a reference to ascertain whether any officer of this Court has participated in the proceedings alleged to be contemptuous, and if so, to inform the Court of the facts. There is another matter which the Court ought not to pass without comment. It appears upon the papers before me that Mr. D. B. Eaton was, at the commencement of this action, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff; that he was formerly the general attorney and counsel for the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, and if Mr. Eaton drafted the complaint in this action, as I have reason to believe, no one can doubt for a moment that he acquired his intimate knowledge of the secret history of the Erie Railway Company, the proceedings of private meetings of its Board of Directors in former years, and of its various negotiations and transactions, while he was counsel for that Company; and the Court knows no more flagrant nor odious violation of professional confidence than for an attorney who has been dismissed by his client to use his knowledge of that client's affairs—acquired as his counsel—in bringing an action for a stranger against his former client. An attorney will be restrained by injunction from communicating, to a party who is suing a former client, knowledge or matter of evidence which may have come to him in his employment for such clients; and a party will be restrained from using in his action, or otherwise, any documents or matters of evidence which the attorney had so obtained. (Lewis *vs.* Smith, 1 McNaughton and Gordon, 417.) On the same principle the Court will, upon its own motion, ascertain if an attorney of this Court has been guilty of such breach of trust, and if so, will disbar him. An order of reference should therefore be made to ascertain the facts."

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 8.

Before Justices Bixby and Dowling.

Andrew Larkins and John Loftus were jointly arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 103 Leonard-street, the resort of abandoned colored and white people of both sexes. Sentence was suspended in the case of Larkins on account of his being a hard-working man. Loftus was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CARRYING FIREARMS.

Dennis Burns was charged with attempting to shoot with a pistol one Daniel O'Connell, proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. Justice Dowling said he intended to exert his influence towards supressing the practice of carrying firearms, and would, therefore, send the accused to the Penitentiary for six months.

A WATER-STREET SCRAPE.

James Mooney was charged with having visited a "fancy" concert place in Water-street, under the pretext of being a private detective, and with having subsequently made an assault on Mrs. Mary Christopher, the proprietress. He was fined $25.

The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 8, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	113¾
44,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114
16,000	do....s3	114
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	49¼
40,000	do	49⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s., ex.c.	62½
4,000	Va. St. 6s, n...	68½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	44
35,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25
10,000	do....s30	24¾
3,000	do	25¼
5,000	So. C. St. 6s	86
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	91
31,000	do	90¾
10,000	La. 6s	70
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	70½
15,000	do	70¼
22,000	do..bet. call	70
1,000	Conn. 6s	99
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L.	108¾
5,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.,	92
3,000	Erie 1st M.	95
7,000	Erie 2d M., '79	90
1,000	do	90
5,000	Erie 4th M.	82½
15,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95¼
28,000	do	95⅜
25,000	do	95¼
10,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	87
15,000	do	87¼
5,000	Gt. W. 1st M..10s bds.'68	103
7,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77
7,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st. M., ex	101
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	98
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st	101
1,000	do	100¼
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	75
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	80
8,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	81½
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	77
10,000	do	76¾
10,000	do....s10	76¾
3,100	W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	85
18	Bank of N. Amer.	101
25	Metropolitan Bk.	145
30	Bk. of Commerce.	122
10	Tenth Nat. Bk.	107
10	Bnkrs' & Brks' A.	111
25	Fourth N. Bank.	102½
67	do....bet. call	102
10	Merchants' Bank	124
60	Contin'tal Bk.. b.c	98½
100	Man. & Mer. Bk. bet. call	100
200	Cum. C. Pf.	32½
100	Quick. M. Co.	14¼

100	W. U. Tel.	35¼
100	do	34⅞
100	Mariposa M.	10
800	Mariposa Pf.	20⅛
100	do	21
40	do	20
10	Pacific Mail.	41
100	do	41⅛
5	D. & H. Can. b.c	121
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	50¼
100	Wells-Fargo..b.c	19⅞
10	Adams Ex. bet. c	64¼
200	N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	97¼
100	do	97⅛
300	do...bet. call	97⅛
100	do	97¼
60,000	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	95⅞
20,000	do	96
1,400	do	95¾
10,000	do..bet. call	96
10,000	do....s60	95¾
100	Erie	25¼
200	do..bet. call	25⅛
50	Harlem	142½
200	do	142⅜
700	Reading	96¾
100	Mich. Cen.	119½
200	L. S. & M. S. R.	86¼
800	do	86⅛
700	do...bet. call	86⅛
110	Panama R.	170
20	do	171
50	Ill. Cen.	140
100	do	141
53	Clev. & Pitts.	96
200	Chic. & N. W.	72¼
100	do	72⅜
300	do...bet. call	72⅛
300	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
100	C., C. C. & Ind. b30	74¼
100	do	74
5	N. J. Cen. R.	99½
350	do	100
200	Mil. & St. Paul.	73
100	do	73⅛
200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	87⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	47¾
250	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	90
150	do	90¼
400	Alt. & T. H.	27⅛
200	do	27⅛
100	Chic. & Alt.	148
200	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	150
100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
100	do	28¼
500	do	28⅛
200	do	28⅛
114	Del., L. & W.	106
19	do...bet. call	105½
10	N. Y. C. & H. R.	139
5	do	138
800	Bos., H. & Erie R	7¼
200	H. & St. Jos. R.	108¾
200	Col., C. & Ind. C.R.	18⅛
100	do	18⅛
100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new....c	113¾	$500	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	114½
52,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	114	50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛
			10,000	do	111½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	57
1,000	do	57¼
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	49¼
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	25¼
1,000	Missouri 6s	91
8,000	do	91¼
5,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	70
4,500	La. State 6s	71
9,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	103
7,000	St. L. J. & C. 1st.	90
20,000	Cen. P. 6s, Gold Bds.	95¼
8,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77
10,000	Mor. & Es. 2d..	92
20,000	Col., C & Ind. C. 1st M.	76¼
100	Cumberl'd P.	32½
200	Mar. Pf.	21⅛
100	Canton Co.	58⅞
100	Pacific Mail	41¼
100	U. S. Ex.	50⅛
200	do	50
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅛
15	do	96½
100	do	97⅛
200	Erie R... bet. call	25
200	Harlem	144

$40,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.	96¼
40,000	do	96
200	Reading	97⅛
100	L. S. & M. S. R.	86¼
500	do....b30	86⅜
600	do...bet. call	86⅛
200	Ill. Cen. B.	141⅛
100	do	142½
100	do....s30	142¼
400	Clev. & P.	97
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
70	N. J. Cen.	100¼
300	do	100½
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd.	90⅛
25	do	90⅛
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	60
200	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
200	do	28¼
100	H. & St. J. R. P.	109
200	Del., Lac. & W.R.	105½
200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19
100	do	19¼
200	do	19⅛
200	do....s30	19
100	Morris & Essex	86½
200	St. L. & Iron M.	41

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	120¾	300	L. S. & M. So. R. b3	86⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	91	200	Ohio & Miss...b3	28⅛
100	Cumberland	32¼	250	Chic. & N. W.	72⅛
200	Mariposa P.	21	100	Bos., H. & E.	7⅛
300	Canton Co.	57¾	200	do	7¼
300	Quick. M.	14¼	500	Grass Valley...s3	21
100	Pac. Mail	41¼	100	do....s3	22
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¼	500	do....b3	22
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. Scrip.	95⅞			

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 8.

From opening to 12½ P. M.			From 12½ to 3½ P. M.		
100	Rock Island	117⅜	1100	Rock Island	118
200	do	117½	400	do	117⅞
100	do	117⅜	100	do	117⅞
1200	do	117⅜	800	do	118
100	do....c	117⅞	2800	do	118⅛
600	do	118	100	do...b3	118⅜
200	do....c	117½	800	do	118
200	do....s3	117⅞	400	do	118⅛

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The severe storm impeded business operations, in all lines, to-day. Money was quoted quite easy to responsible borrowers at 4@6 per cent., on call, and 7@8 per cent. per annum in the discount form, on prime grades of commercial paper. The City Bank Exchanges were only $82,438,485, as against $99,799,426 yesterday. The currency balance of the Government office this afternoon was $5,748,388, showing a further gain of about $400,000. The coin reserve was increased to $76,778,799, as against $76,177,521 yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$82,136,853 65
Gold receipts	663,195 95
Gold payments	61,917 33
Gold balance	76,778,798 65
Currency receipts	497,205 82
Currency payments	408,538 03
Currency balance	5,748,387 54
General balance	82,617,637 91
For customs (included in gold receipts)	561,000 00

The Gold speculation was less confident, through the regular business hours of the day, and the price showed less firmness, the range having been from 120⅝@121. The newspaper dispatches relative to the renewed excitement in Paris tended to strengthen the movement in the afternoon, but the dealings were not extensive, and the market closed without buoyancy on the basis of 120⅝. An improved inquiry was reported for Foreign Exchanges, which ruled steady, with prime sixty-day sterling bills quoted at 108¾@109.

In the Public Funds, the transactions, both at the Board and through private channels, were unusually light, and prices yielded a fraction, though the offerings of the several issues were inconsiderable.

At the Stock Exchange, the dealings in the Railway and Miscellaneous list indicated a fair degree of animation, with generally increased firmness in values. The Vanderbilt Stocks were buoyant. Lake Shore was particularly strong. Ohio Certificates also advanced rather sharply. At the close, the market was about steady, on the general list, though with less spirit noticable. The street operations in the Rock Island Shares carried the price up to 118⅜, which was the closing quotation. The following quotations were made after the late Boards of the Stock Exchange, as compared with the final prices of Monday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114
American Gold Coin	120½	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	48¾	49½
North Carolina Bonds, new	25½	25¼
New-York Central and Hudson	96¾	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94¾	96½
Reading Railroad	96¾	97
Chicago and Rock Island	117½	118⅜
Northwestern Common	72¼	72⅝
Northwestern Preferred	89⅛	89½
Pacific Mail Company	41	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	87	87¼
St. Paul Common	73	73¼
Lake Shore	85¾	87⅛
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	29⅜
New-Jersey Central	99½	100⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114
5-20 reg., 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112¼
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s currency	111⅛

A generally strong and buoyant market was noted for State bonds, which were in fair request. The following were the bids for State bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	57	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62¼	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	102¼
Virginia 6s, new bds.	68½	Illinois C'l bds, 1870	100
Georgia 6s	80½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	44	Illinois War Loan	100
North Car. new bds.	25¼	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	88
South Carolina 6s	86	New-York reg. B. L'n	108¼
S. Car., April and Oct.	86¼	New-York c'n B. L'n	108¼
Missouri 6s	90⅞	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, 1870	102¼
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1872	108
Louisiana new bds.	67½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1873	108
La. 6s, levee bds.	70	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1874	108
Cal. 7s, large bds.	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1875	108
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1877	108
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1878	108
Alabama 5s	62	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, 1874	105
Alabama 8s	94		

The ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Legal-tender issue, as published in this morning's TIMES, gave additional interest to the business in the Railway Mortgages, which were in decidedly more favor with investment buyers at advancing prices. Central Pacific Sixes were taken as freely as offered, and closed quite buoyantly at 95½. Union Pacific Sixes were quoted at 87@87½. The recorded bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gt. West. 1st, '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	86½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 1st Ext.	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	90⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	77	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85¼	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94¼	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	97⅜	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93¼	Chic. & Alton Inc.	89
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	87	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	80
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	80	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	81
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	102
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	106	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82½
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90¼
Del., L. & West. 2d	96¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	76½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84¼	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	76½
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	73½		

There was a much more general call for City Bank Stocks, which were bid for as follows:

New-York	134	Irving	115
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	145
Merchants'	124	Citizens'	130
Mechanics'	135	Grocers'	110
Union	128¼	East River	105
America	144	Market	118
City	210	Nassau	105
Phenix	107	Shoe and Leather	145
North River	97	Corn Exchange	128
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	120
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	111
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Importers' & Traders'	142
National	116¼	Park	163
Merchants' Exch.	102	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Leather Manuf.	190	Central National	108
Seventh Ward	107	First National	200
State of N. Y.	105	Fourth National	102½
Commerce	121¾	Ninth National	108⅛
Mech. Bank'g Ass'n	121	Tenth National	107
Ocean	80	Oriental	150
Mercantile	115	Gold Exchange	55
Bank of Republic	115	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	111
Bank of North Amer.	101		

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,461,236.

The illustrated edition of the *Merchants' & Bankers' Almanac* for 1870, just issued, makes an unusually attractive volume. In addition to the customary features, the publisher presents thirty-five steel-plate portraits of eminent bankers and merchants, and thirty-two wood-cut illustrations of banking business in this City. Only 250 copies of this edition have been printed.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$15,755,000	$15,755,150	Inc.	[illegible]
Loans	51,208,6[illegible]	51,322,583	Inc.	$113,905
Specie	893,468	925,510	Dec.	37,958
Legal Tenders	13,752,537	13,741,867	Dec.	10,670
Due from banks	4,342,542	4,255,127	Dec.	87,415
Due to banks	6,179,981	5,952,277	Dec.	227,704
Deposits	32,350,630	32,559,672	Inc.	209,042
Circulation	10,573,468	10,568,081	Dec.	5,387
Clearings	29,149,425	32,868,783	Inc.	3,719,358
Balances	2,473,762	3,047,232	Inc.	573,470

The receipts of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for January were:

Passengers	$27,828 12
Freight	72,430 52
Express	2,501 92
Total	$102,760 56

The Washington Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 8 ₱ cent., payable on demand to stockholders; also an interest dividend of 6 ₱ cent., and a scrip dividend of 50 ₱ cent. The remaining 50 ₱ cent. of the scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

The movements in the Provision line in Milwaukee, week ending Feb. 5, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. sum up thus:

"The receipts of Hogs this week sum up 6,[illegible] dressed, and [illegible] live, against [illegible] dressed during the corresponding period last year, an increase of [illegible]. The packing to date is in the neighborhood of 120,000 head against about 120,000 [illegible] There has been no improvement in the condition of the market during the week, but, on the contrary, a gradually declining tendency on all articles. There has been a very fair trade on orders from New-Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, St. Louis and other Southern points, and the demand for English meats has been tolerably good, and at the close there is less inquiry for these markets. The demand during the week from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore has been moderate, there being scarcely any margin in favor of shipments. There is no speculative demand at present. Mess Pork is held at $25 25@$25 50, but buyers are only offering $25; there is not a great deal; Clear Pork has declined to $26@$26 25; Thin Mess, $24 50; Prime Mess, $21, stock much reduced; Extra Prime held at $17 75@$18, buyers offer $17 50; Rumps, $19 50. Sweet-pickled Hams, 13½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders offered at 9¼c., in round lots; Cumberlands, boxed, in demand at 12½c.; Short Rib Middles, boxed, selling moderately at $13 25c, fair demand; Long Hams, 13c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.@12¾c., loose. Prime Lard, 15¾c., closing weak. Shipments for week—3,754 bbls. Pork, 1,220 tierces Hams, 602 tierces and 92 bbls. Lard, 238,000 lbs. Bulk Meats, 421 boxes Dry-salted Meats, 273 Dressed Hogs. Freights—55c. ₱ 100 lbs. to New-York, 50c. to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Albany, and 60c. to Boston; to Liverpool, 70c. ₱ 100 lbs., in gold, *via* New-York and Portland Steamship Lines."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 24 says:

"We have had another more wintery but seasonable week, closing with a sharp frost, though so many fluctuations have lately prevailed that few have confidence in its permanency. The frost is, however, welcomed, as still keeping vegetation in check, giving a good opportunity to farmers to get on the land, and serving to mellow the soil for seed time. The young wheat is too much in its infancy to indicate prospects, but no harm as yet can be reported. Potatoes on the whole have kept rather better than expected, though but a small proportion have proved really fine and in condition to hold out their full term. The Wheat trade in London opening dull set the character of the country markets, which on the average have declined about 1s per quarter; but on Friday, with a return of frost, there were indications of improvement, Monday's rates in several instances being refused for foreign. Again we note a great falling-off in the weekly sales as compared with last year, amounting to 20,827 quarters; but as consumption really goes on at about the same rate, the difference must be made up in the freer use of foreign; and though the stock at present in granary is too large to be immediately felt, yet this constant demand must ultimately tell, and still more effectually as the English crop is used up. The frost, if lasting, will keep back the Baltic supplies as well as those from the Black Sea, and give more opportunity to holders to choose their time of sale. The bad condition also of most of our own growth, while it makes a miserable price for farmers, will force millers upon the market for foreign, and should the idea take root that we have about seen our lowest, speculation may come to the aid of prices, which are so much below the average of years. The French markets, if rather checked by ours than otherwise, show an improved tone, with an occasional advance, as in Paris. This feeling has also been current in Belgium and several places in the north of Europe, while Russia and even San Francisco show a firmness not looked for. But in New-York, where the constant transmission of advices by cable has almost immediate effects, prices have rather given way both for Flour and Wheat, but not sufficiently to encourage free export. The arrivals off the coast since Jan. 14 were 80 cargoes, of which 42 cargoes were Wheat, 26 Maize, 10 Barley, 1 Oats and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 52 cargoes in all, viz., Bedianski at 38s. 1½d.@39s.; Marianopoli, 38s. 6d. @39s.; Ghirka, 36s. 9d.@39s.; Moldavian, 40s. 9d.; Banat, 38s. 6d.; Polish, 40s. 9d.; Swedish, 39s.; Beans, 1 cargo Saide at 35s. 3d.; Maize, 41 cargoes at 26s.@29s.; Barley, 11 cargoes at 21s. 9d.@23s. 4½d.; Millet, 1 cargo at 20s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 49,625 qrs. at 44s. 1d., against 70,452 qrs. at 52s. 8d. in 1869. The London averages were 46s. 7d. on 3,313 qrs. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending Jan. 15 were 1,058,491 cwt. Wheat and 202,485 cwt. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, No. 61 Wall-st.

☞ SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED IN A strictly commission stock brokerage business by a house having seat in Stock Exchange, and first-class references. Apply to EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	99
Beeswax, pkg	1	Tar, bbls	444
Copper, bbls	14	Resin, bbls	493
Cotton, bales	4,917	Pitch, bbls	629
Cotton Seed, bags	727	Pork, bbls	1,270
Dried Fruit, pkgs	102	Beef, pkgs	2,235
Eggs, bbls	247	Cutmeats, pkgs	1,275
Flour, bbls	2,041	Lard, pkgs	1,755
Cornmeal, bbls	430	Lard, kegs	18
Cornmeal, bags	1,797	Stearine, pkgs	141
Wheat, bushels	1,140	Butter, pkgs	1,664
Corn, bushels	4,700	Cheese, pkgs	1,205
Oats, bushels	1,236	Tallow, pkgs	199
Barley, bushels	648	Pecans, pkgs	29
Grass Seed, bushels	56	Oil Cake, pkgs	580
Beans, bushels	681	Peanuts, bags	146
Peas, bushels	415	Starch, pkgs	1,160
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, hhds	16
Hides, No.	3,675	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	82
Hides, bundles	514	Whisky, bbls	640
Leather, sides	14,208	Wool, bales	405
Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,751	Molasses, bbls	1,287
Naphtha, bbls	1,042		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Etna*, for Liverpool—350 tierces Beef, 32 dozen Washboards, 373 bales Cotton, 16 cases Hardware, 150,000 lbs. Lard, 497 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—7 bales Cotton, 3,500 boxes Extract, 100 tierces Beef, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 120 crotches Mahogany, 100 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 857 slabs India Rubber, 10,000 lbs. Whalebone, 5 cases Essence Oil, 121,494 lbs. Tallow, 91,000 lbs. Lard, 7,750 bushels Wheat, 22 cases Sarsaparilla, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 63 pkgs. Machinery, 80 bushels Seed.

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in pretty fair demand at 38c.@39c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been steady, but not active, including Common Hard at $8@$9 50, Croton, $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$42 50 ₱ 1,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more call for seasonable work, which has been quoted firm, as follows: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

CANDLES—Have been dull and heavy, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm, 40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been dull and drooping. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Continues quiet but firm, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@26c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market has been very tame for all kinds. No changes in prices have been reported. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,880 bags; sales, 14,118 bags; stock in first hands here, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 46,201 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 79,276 bags. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Fair cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; Good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, forty-five and sixty days credit. We quote: Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

At New-Orleans, bags	9,000
At Galveston, bags	2,000
At Mobile, bags	5,000
At Savannah, bags	3,000
At Baltimore, bags	14,175
At New-York, bags	46,201
Grand total, bags	79,376

COTTON—The inquiry for all kinds has been on a limited scale, and prices have been quoted weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,346 bales, for immediate delivery, including 1,198 bales to shippers, 144 bales to spinners and 4 bales to speculators. Also 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 250 bales basis Low Middling, for February, 24¾c.; 1,100 do., April, 24½c.@24¾c.; 300 do., May, private terms; 100 do., June, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅛	22⅜	23	23⅛
Good Ordinary	23⅛	23⅜	24	24⅛
Low Middling	24⅛	24⅜	25	25⅛
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	26
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,566
Receipts last week	18,576
Receipts the preceding week	19,187
Receipts since Sept. 1	434,358
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	380
Exports since Sept. 1	189,853
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	286,087
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	223,470
Estimated stock here	65,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been fair for the leading articles, at generally well maintained prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in rather better supply and demand at from 75c.@87½c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

FISH—The demand has been limited, and less firmness [illegible] No. 2 do., $15 75@$16; No. 3 do., $9 75@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@40c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1 box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been offered sparingly, and have been quoted rather firmer, but have been lightly dealt in. Other descriptions have been in pretty fair supply and very limited request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,950 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$5 90; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 5 90
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Gennesee	6 00@ 7 85
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 80@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at somewhat irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$10 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull at $4@$4 85 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive and somewhat nominal at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at from $2 25@$2 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Dealings in all articles have been on a very limited scale, yet prices have not varied materially. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 45, currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3 25@$3 50, currency, ₱ box; Currants at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 24½c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@12½c.; Leghorn Citron, 37½c.@38c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply, and quoted about steady, but has been quite sparingly sought after for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 37@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 24@$1 28, chiefly Amber, at $1 27½@$1 28 for very choice Amber, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 20, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 16 for Chicago, delivered; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn has been inactive and rather weaker in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 04 in store; 88c.@92c. for New do.; 95c.@$1 for Yellow; 95c.@$1 02½ for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal, at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet and heavy; 1,700 bushels sold, including prime two-rowed State at 92½c.@96c.; four-rowed do. 97½c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet and depressed at from 97c.@$1 20 ₱ bushel; sales 6,800 bushels. Oats have been in very limited demand at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 29,500 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store; 60c.@61c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 60c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 50c.@56c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 497 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, and 7,750 bushels Wheat for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but held with much firmness. We quote Bags at 17c.@19c. each; Bagging at 21c.@21½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling, in lots, at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand for all kinds has been limited; prices have not varied essentially; 800 bales Jute, to arrive, were purchased at 5¼c.@5¾c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $265@$315 for dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 5¼c.@6¾c., gold; Manila, 14¼c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 10¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been offered sparingly, and have been inactive but firm, including *Dry Hides*, thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22¼c.@22½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Traxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11¼c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11¼c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@40½c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manilla and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 15c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, — bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Continue quiet, including Eastern at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been held firmly, but has been less active, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middles, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Roughs, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 14,208 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in slack demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in light request at steady rates.

METALS—A limited business has been reported in Ingot Copper at about previous figures; 40,000 lbs. changed hands on private terms. Iron has been dull at old rates; 70 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig were reported sold on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc have been neglected, yet quoted about steady. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21c.@21¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $33 50@$34 50; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $32 50@$33 50; American Forge, $30@$31 50; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 62½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 37½@$6 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 30¼c.@30¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 29½c.@29¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 25; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected and nominal. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@45c.	....
English Islands	....	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@77c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm but quiet; sales 900 bbls. Strained to Good at $2 20@$2 25; 480 bbls. do. at $2 30@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 493 bbls.; exports, 2,000 bbls. Tar has been in light request and irregular in price; receipts, 444 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Pitch has been steady but inactive; receipts, 629 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been held firmly, but the dealings have been on a limited scale; 160 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 48½c.@49c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 15@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $3@$4 25. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet for all descriptions at about previous quotations, including Crude Whale at 70c.@82½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 47½; Red Oil at 80c.@83c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@95c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING Nov. 7.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, and sales were made of 500 bbls. here, and 300 bbls. in Boston, for export at $1 50 ₱ gallon; and 330 bbls. here, for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Continues in request, and we note sales of 360 bbls. Southern, and 480 bbls. Humpback at 70c., and 100 bbls. Southern on private terms, all for manufacture. *Whalebone*—In New-York, sales were made of 1,200 lbs. heavy Northwest at 85c., gold; 1,100 lbs. New Ochotsk at 79c., gold; 12,500 lbs. New Arctic at 83c., gold, and 2,600 lbs. do. at 82c., gold, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Feb. 7, 1870:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	288	721	47,000
Same time last year	2,804	....	....
Exports for the week ending Feb. 7, 1870	15	....	14,854
Previously	271	206	33,247
From Jan. 1 to date	286	206	38,101
Same time last year	1,704	....	84,848

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market has been inactive for all kinds, though prices have favored buyers. Crude has been dull at 16¼c.@16½c., in bulk, with sales of 350 bbls.; 21¼c.@21½c. in shipping order here; and 21¼c.@21½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 490 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quite tame and weak on the basis of 30¼c.@30½c. for Standard White, here, with sales of 500 bbls., and 29½c.@29¾c. for do., at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,751 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,640 bbls. The export clearances hence have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive at 37½c.@39c., with sales of 400 cases. Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha is quiet, for export, at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 1,042 bbls. Naphtha received.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely at lower and irregular prices, leading to a freer movement, mainly in New Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $25 37½@$25 62½, chiefly at $25 50@$25 55, for New Mess; $22 50@$24 for Western Prime Mess; $24 50 for Rumps; $25 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including February at $25 37@$25 62½, March, $25 62½@$25 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in quite moderate demand; 11c.@11½c. for inferior to choice Western, and 11¾c.@12¼c., chiefly 12c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 165 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in very limited demand at drooping rates; sales equal to 60 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13¼c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.@15c.; Long Rib at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower, under freer offerings and a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 tierces and bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 750 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller March at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for and quoted about steady at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$6 for inferior grades ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$20, ₱ tierce; Beef Hams continue inactive at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter has been in light demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 28c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,564 pkgs. Cheese is dull and heavy at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory. The receipts of to-day were 165 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb	38@40
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb	35@37
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb	32@34
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	28@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	25@30
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb	22@28
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb	28@32
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17½@18
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb	15½@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	26 @28
Good to Extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb	6 @12

RICE—Has been in slack demand, at less buoyant prices, including Carolina at $6@$7 25, with sales of 800 tierces; Rangoon, $3@$3 35, in gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in at about previous figures, including Turk's Island at 39c.@40c.; Cadiz, 35c.@36c., ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 45@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$2 50, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 43c.@45c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 25; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 45; Higgins' do., $2 60@$2 70; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 15½c.@15¾c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—An active business has been reported in Calcutta Linseed, largely on speculative account, at decidedly firmer prices, sales having been reported of 25,000 bags on the basis of $2 20@$2 22½, though closing firm at $2 25, gold, ₱ bushel. In other descriptions the movements have been unimportant. We quote: Clover at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $4 25@$4 75; Canary, $3 50@$4 75, currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at $2 20@$2 25, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair demand at about former rates, including Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 44c.@47c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 28c.@32c., currency. Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 46c.@48c., currency; Curacoa, 46c.@48c., currency; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency; Madras, each, 65c.@70c., currency; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in slack request, including Castile at 12½c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue very quiet, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 42¼c.@43¼c.; Cloves at 28c.; Pepper at 25c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS.—The demand for Raw has been on a limited scale on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 214 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¼c.@11¼c., and 831 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11c., chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10¼c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10⅜c.@10¾c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10¾c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderately active request, and quoted rather firmer, ranging from 12¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 14½c.; Granulated, 14¼c.; Ground, 14¼c.; White A, 13½c.; Yellow C, 13c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also 37,500 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@15¼c., and 18,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but quoted steady, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 78c.@90c.; good to fine do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 79c.@80c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 35@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@66c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been very little call for any description, but holders have been firm in their views and have not been pressing their supplies on the market. Sales, since our last, 70 hhds. Kentucky, 9c.@13c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf at 22½c.@50c. ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Medium Leaf, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13¼c.; Selections, 13¼c.@14¼c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c., nominal; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; fine Wrappers, 35c.@70c.; New-York State, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 90c.@95c., currency; Fine, $1@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c., currency; II cut, $1 02½c.@$1 08, currency; average lot, 88½c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand at unchanged rates; sales 280 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., chiefly at 98½c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 640 bbls.

WOOL—Desirable lots have been moderately sought after, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and with rather light offerings prices have been well supported.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@63
Extra and XX fleece	48@54
½ and ¾ blood fleece	46@49
Common and ¼ fleece	46@49
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@32
Common fleece	17@21
Common fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	31@34
Unwashed white fleece	24@26
Black fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	26@30
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@28
Spring Clip, B	22@26
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	20@23
Fall Clip Lambs, A 1	20@22
Fall Clip Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip Lambs, B	20@23
Fall Clip Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@38
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	35@38
Southern Limed Pulled	35@38
Tub Washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—A little more firmness has been reported in the general market, but engagements have been on a limited scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., the latter rate for Sea Island; 11,500 bushels Wheat on steamer's account; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 500 tierces Lard at 15s.@20s.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d.; 150 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Wheat to Liverpool by steamer shippers were bidding 3d. ₱ bushel. For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a Swedish brig, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, at about 5s. ₱ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

The minutes of the meeting held February third were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Murray—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Sister Borgia, on behalf of Saint Joseph's Home for Aged Females, number two hundred and three West Fifteenth-street, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty cents, as a donation to enable her to pay taxes on said institution for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Woltman—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, for the sum of forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents, as a donation to enable said Pastor to pay assessments due on property of said church.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Church of the Holy Communion for the sum of eighty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of J. G. W. Feldmann, trustee of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation, for the sum of fifty-one dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of G. W. Draper, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, for the sum of two hundred and nine dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hughes—

That William C. Bailey be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Ross, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Croker—

That William Henry Gardiner be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Charles C. Contoit, and that William C. Kidney be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John H. Donohoe, the said Charles C. Contoit and John H. Donohoe having failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Aldermen Woltman—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the incumbrances now occupying the sidewalk on the north side of Fifth-street, between Lewis-street and the East River, and in Lewis-street, east side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to be removed forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

That the Harlem Railroad Company be required immediately to construct a neat and substantial iron bridge at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-first-street over the cut made in said avenue for said railroad at that point.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Murray—

That the Comptroller be directed to report to this Board what amount (if any) of the stock of the "New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company" has been subscribed and paid for as provided by section three of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance subscribing to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company, authorizing the borrowing of money and issuing of bonds in payment of such subscription, and making appropriation therefor," approved by the Mayor December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Moore—

That Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, be paved with Robbins' preserved wood pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

That Fifth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, be paved with Robbins' preserved wood pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John H. McGloin for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a compensation for extra services in the Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast to northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Eighty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to the Drive, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of William Allen Butler, of the University of the City of New-York, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Guntzer—

That gas mains be laid, lampposts erected and street lamps lighted, in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That in Corlears-street, from South to Water-street, the curb and gutter stones be set.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That a free hydrant be placed on the southeast corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That the Comptroller be directed to purchase from Joseph Sommers portrait of General Washington, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Sullivan-street, from Houston to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Prince-street, from Broadway to Charlton street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to restore grade of sidewalk corner of South and Oliver streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That Corlears-street, from South to Water-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That in South-street, from Jackson to Corlears street, curb and gutter stones be set.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That South-street, from Jackson to Corlears-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That the sidewalks on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to report to this Board the reasons (if any) why Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, has not yet been paved with Belgian pavement, as provided by ordinance approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report from the Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of S. L. Russell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of $454 50 as a donation, to reimburse said church for moneys paid for assessments.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved to take from the file resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen of 1869, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, for the sum of $1,129 63, as a donation to reimburse said church for moneys paid for taxes and assessments.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Moore moved to take from the file resolution of the Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, as a donation to enable said church to pay assessments.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the auctioneers for sales for taxes and assessments in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at and after the same rate of fees allowed in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement Company, being specifications for said pavement.

Ordered on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

The President laid before the Board a communication transmitting apportionment of assessments in the matter of public square, Twelfth-avenue opening, St. Nicholas-avenue opening, Third-avenue sewer, One Hundred and Thirteenth-street opening, Fourth-avenue regulating, Madison-avenue extension, Eldridge-street sewer, Fourth-avenue grading, Monroe-street sewer, High Bridge Park, Twenty-fourth-street paving, Fifty-seventh-street paving, Twenty-fourth-street paving, Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets sewers, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street opening.

Which were ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions fixing the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at the same rate now paid the Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Fixing the salary of the Second Clerk in the Bureau of Improvements at $3,500 per annum.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with the Stow Foundation pavement White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to North River; Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B; Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River; [illegible]-street, from Franklin to Canal, and Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River. To pave with Belgian pavement Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker-street; Delancey-street, from the Bowery to East River; Broome-street, from the Bowery to Norfolk-street, and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; to donate $300 to Michael Donahue, to reimburse him for injuries sustained by defective cross-walk; also $2,000 to the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, in aid of their funds, and $2,000 to the Harlem Dispensary for the same purpose; to flag sidewalks in front of Nos. 336 to 344 East Thirteenth-street; to lay gas mains, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, from Second to Third avenue; to remove gate at the corner of Avenue D and Thirteenth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

Resolutions, To appoint Eighth Assistant Clerk in the office of the Board of Aldermen, and Sixth Assistant Clerk in the office of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; to provide an additional clerk for the Board of Aldermen, and a Fifth Assistant Clerk for the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Negative—Aldermen Reilly, Cregier—2.

Resolution, To refund Herman Koehler two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents for moneys paid in excess for Croton water.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Negative—Alderman Reilly—1.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Alderman Miller moved that said ordinance be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Culkin, Barker, McKiever, Dimond—5.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.—Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Lumley, Messrs. Lotti and Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Frohter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Guerotti and Carrebeuck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The arrest of M. ROCHEFORT in Paris was made early on the evening of the 7th, on his way to a political meeting near Belleville, which was the signal for the gathering of his friends and partisans in great crowds in the streets of that quarter. At 2 A. M. yesterday the streets of that section were barricaded, the people taking omnibuses and vehicles from stables. A force of the Police attempted to carry one of the barricades, but was repulsed with the loss of one man killed and another wounded. The other barricades were not defended. The insurgents obtained arms from various armories which they pillaged. The troops were out in force, but did not use firearms. About three hundred arrests were made, and at noon yesterday all was quiet. ....The sessions of the British Parliament opened yesterday, when the Queen's Speech was read by a Commission, owing to the indisposition of Her Majesty. Among the Government measures to be brought forward at the present session are the amendment of Irish land tenure, a bill for the enlargement of the means of national education, and a bill to define the *status* of British subjects who desire naturalization in other countries. In the debate on the address the Lord Chancellor regretted the absence in the Queen's speech of any allusion to colonial affairs. In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice of a motion for the expulsion of the member from Tipperary, because he was under sentence of penal servitude, and the seat therefore vacant. The address to the Queen was then moved and was followed by debate....Papal currency is excluded from circulation in France by order of the Government....A contract has been made for a telegraph cable to be laid between Wales and Rhode Island, and was signed recently in London.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Iowa was announced. A resolution was adopted asking how much of the $100,000 appropriated for defending cotton cases has been expended, and in what manner. The resolution to allow the discussion of Indian treaties in open session, was agreed to after being so amended as to except confidential treaties transmitted by the President. A resolution was reported and adopted providing for a correspondence with foreign countries in regard to an international coinage. Among the bills reported were the bill to prevent encroachments upon harbors and the House bill for supplying the naval deficiencies, but with amendments doubling the appropriations. The West Point Appropriation bill was passed, as was also a bill relieving from political disabilities a number of persons named therein. Mr. SUMNER concluded his speech on the Census bill, after which, at 4:15, the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, Mr. PAINE gave notice that he should at a future day introduce a resolution changing the present rule of the House in regard to determining contested election cases, and providing for the selection of the Committee by lot. A long discussion ensued upon the resolution offered on Monday in regard to the publication of petitions against the franking privilege, in which the question of abolishing the issue of the *Globe* itself was seriously mooted, and several resolutions to that effect offered. The resolution was finally tabled by a vote of 72 to 53. Mr. INGERSOLL gave notice of the introduction of a joint resolution proposing to so amend the Constitution as to allow Congress to issue United States notes as legal tenders for debts. Mr. MCCARTHY made a personal explanation in reply to a newspaper article charging him with being a shareholder in the Onondaga Salt Company, and thus influenced in his official conduct. He denied the truth of the article in question. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. LOGAN providing for the payment of a year's salary, as Secretary of War, to the family of the late General RAWLINS. The House, at 4:15 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn was passed. The bill to abolish canal repair contracts was reported. The Canal Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the bill to abolish the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, was discussed and ordered to a third reading. A long debate arose on the bill to amend the act to protect life and limb in various manufacturing operations, at the close of which the bill, with the astringent amendments of the Judiciary Committee stricken out, was ordered to a third reading. The Appropriation bill was made the special order for this forenoon. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish and maintain public baths. The House adjourned to 9:30 A. M. to-day.

GENERAL.

A meeting of railway representatives was held yesterday at Williamsport, Penn., to devise means to build a railroad direct from the Jersey shore to Buffalo.

The State Homeopathic Society met yesterday at the City Hall, in Albany. No public business was transacted. The annual address was delivered in the Assembly Chamber last evening.

The General Assembly of Virginia convened yesterday in Richmond. Among the first acts was the passage of a resolution asking Congress to remove all the political disabilities of the people of the State. Governor WALKER'S Message was read in both branches.

A general order from the Headquarters of the Army, promulgated yesterday, in accordance with the act of Jan. 21, 1870, relieves all retired officers who have been assigned to duty from the 21st inst. Such as have been detailed as Professors in Colleges, may continue in that capacity, if desirable, under any private arrangement with the authorities. Retired officers are also permitted to enter private business and to change their residence and travel at their pleasure within the United States.

Mrs. AMELIA HOBBS has just been elected a Justice of the Peace in Jersey County, Illinois, by a majority of 26 votes.

A Portland (Me.) telegram says that Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, has received orders to sail direct for Portsmouth, England. He will leave on Saturday or Sunday.

The snow storm of yesterday extended as far north as Concord, N. H., according to our telegraphic dispatches, and south to Washington. The Hudson River Railroad was obstructed by heavy drifts.

The charter election in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, resulted in the reelection of Mayor CONGDON, (Republican,) and election of nine Republicans and one Democrat in the Board of Aldermen.

A very remarkable opinion was rendered yesterday by Judge BARNARD in the case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* JOSEPH H. RAMSEY and others, in which the Judge charged one of the counsel in the case with violating the confidence imposed in him by his clients.

Georgia Awaits an Answer.

We trust that Georgia will not be denied the justice and courtesy of an early decision with regard to its claim for formal restoration. The tantalizing delays inflicted upon Virginia were a wrong and a blunder which should not be repeated. A good deed is mended or marred by the manner of doing it; and the action of Congress upon the requirements of Georgia will be deprived of half its efficacy if it be not prompt and conclusive.

There is, indeed, not a solitary decent excuse for delay. Georgia was put back into the provisional order of things that the bad faith of its Legislature might be corrected and the wrong it perpetrated redressed. That object has been achieved. The Legislature has been reorganized on a proper basis; the expelled colored members have been reseated, and the ineligible members who had taken possession of seats have been excluded. Poetical as well as practical justice has been satisfied. Thus constituted, the Legislature has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; and its work awaits the approval of Congress. The character of General TERRY as a lawyer and a soldier is a guarantee that the spirit of the Reconstruction acts has been complied with; while the fact that they who have done all that the law prescribes to bring the State into harmony with the Union ask for the State's immediate admission, should induce Congress to interpose no unnecessary obstacle to the attainment of their purpose.

The treatment accorded to Virginia is, moreover, a precedent which should render the course of Congress smooth and direct. The conditions imposed upon Virginia may with propriety be exacted from Georgia, and their imposition, we believe, will entail no inconvenience upon the latter State. Nor should there be much difficulty in determining another question which arises out of the peculiar circumstances of Georgia. The proceedings of the late Legislature challenge attention in respect of their validity. It elected Messrs. HILL and MILLER, who seek admission as Senators. Are their credentials derived from a body unlawfully constituted, and whose right to exist once Congress has denied,—entitled to acceptance? The case, as it seems to us, is not doubtful. The late Legislature, having violated the law in its own organization, could do nothing effectively; and the election of Senators, together with other of its proceedings, becomes null and void. We take it, too, that down to this moment the Government of the State is provisional merely, and that it will continue such until Congress, by its action, shall declare it otherwise.

Let this declaration be made with all convenient speed. They are enemies of the Republican Party not less than of the State who would conjure up doubts and difficulties or who would sacrifice the interests of substantial justice from an over-nice regard for technicalities. So far, Georgia has obeyed the law; now let it come in!

The Rochefort Riot.

Paris has been for the second time within a month on the brink of revolution. The Ministry, supported by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people, had resolved to carry the sentence against Deputy ROCHEFORT into execution, while the partisans of ROCHEFORT were equally determined to resist his arrest. A guard of policemen, sent on this duty, secured the offending Deputy while on the point of entering a political gathering of his partisans. The meeting was presided over by GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who lately resigned his connection with the *Marseillaise* on account of ROCHEFORT'S refusal to provoke an insurrection at the funeral of VICTOR NOIR. FLOURENS had come prepared to turn the present occasion to account, and on the arrest being announced, he, in the floridly dramatic style of the true Parisian *canaille*, drew a sword, fired a pistol, and declared the insurrection begun! The rising was not destined to be of long duration, and its excited career of a few hours is summed up in the results of one policeman killed and several wounded, and some hundreds of the mob arrested, among whom were a number of boys in possession of arms and under the influence of liquor.

The occurrence affords another proof of how dear a price France has paid for seventeen years of deceitful tranquillity. Personal Government was an education as well as a system, and though itself dead, its results still live. After half a generation of repression, it was hardly to be expected that the restoration of freedom would be received with perfect moderation and calmness. There are at this moment in Paris between 300,000 and 400,000 workmen. Of these a large proportion have been drained from the agricultural pursuits of the provinces to assist in the creation of the modernized city. After fifteen years of power Baron HAUSSMANN and his plans have been suddenly laid aside, and many thousands of workmen deprived of their means of subsistence. Out of twenty lately arrested for shouting "*Vive la Republique*," seventeen were found to be masons out of employment. We have not, therefore, far to seek for the materials of a popular rising. Starving men are desperate, and the insane socialism of the *Marseillaise*, which promises to furnish bread and to abolish taxes, is eagerly caught at by the suffering multitude. For the stability of order in France there is nothing at present to be feared. The Ollivier Ministry has received unequivocal proofs that they possess the confidence of the country. Their firmness in meeting the present difficulty shows that they are equal to the problem of maintaining the public order. But the destitution of strong and excitable men is a danger that remains and under the influence of reckless demagogues may yet occasion trouble.

The House Census Bill—Is It Love's Labor Lost?

It would be a poor compliment to pay to those members of Congress who have the census question in charge, to predict that, after all, they will hopelessly fall back on the laws and schedules of 1850 and 1860. And yet this result is the one we have heard spoken of, in several quarters, as likely to take place. The Census Committees have marched up the hill of statistics with a column of twice ten thousand figures, and with the same column they have turned and marched down again. The mountains have prodigiously labored, and brought forth a mouse. Starting with the self-evident proposition that the codes for the Seventh and Eighth censuses were very defective, and quite unsuited to the year 1870, Congress, we are now told, will be driven back to adopt those despised systems and schedules.

We cannot believe that so lamentable a failure will be made. The House Census bill is clearly capable of amendment in such a way as to avoid it. Many excellent features were added to the bill after it was reported by the Census Committee—and among them some to which we had called special attention in the columns of the TIMES. The remarks of General GARFIELD and Mr. HALDEMAN in the House on the subject were thoroughly in earnest and full of good suggestions; but the Senate Committee to which the House bill was referred, looked upon it, we imagine, as an impracticable monstrosity in details, and reported a substitute which throws the whole matter back upon the old Census act.

When, at last, the Senate on Monday took up the long-delayed subject, it appeared that the Senate Committee had reported favorably to an adherence to the act of 1850, except for an amendment directing Secretary COX to so change the schedules and blanks as to make them "conform to the Constitution." By this is meant, of course, the change relating to the representation of the former slave population, which was fractional in 1850 and in 1860, but is so no longer. We shall admit that much that Senator CONKLING said regarding the vast expense and multitudinous details of the House bill is perfectly true—indeed we have labored hard to expose the same defects during the six weeks' incubation which his Committee have had on that bill. To his proposition that half a million should not be needlessly added to the expenses of the census we agree. But it is clear that some additional expense is necessary, from the natural growth of the country both in extent and population, and still more clear is it that the old act is not sufficient for the new requirements of today. A small, judicious expenditure, above that of 1860, will produce great results—particularly with the employment of experts for special duties. Mr. SUMNER'S remarks on this point seem to be sound and well conceived. The new amendments to the Constitution require new legislation; and, in a word, while the House bill is overburdened, it should only be rejected when some worthy substitute is offered.

The House Select Committee on the Ninth Census was carefully and skillfully selected, and was put under the Chairmanship of the able and energetic GARFIELD. It worked diligently during the Congressional recess, in presence, as has been said, of the results of "statistical inquiry from the earliest historical period to the beginning of the nineteenth century," and with all the "growth of statistical science from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time," and with all the "systems of public statistics in the leading countries of Europe" at command, not to speak of the accumulated experiences of eight national censuses in this country. Surely these advantages to start with, and the sifting which the Committee's bill received during many weeks of earnest debate, with the noticeable amendments of Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, and others, ought to have produced something fit to become a nucleus for legislation. Grant that the bill is overloaded with details, as it certainly is; that it is but material for such better remoulding and recasting in other forms as the Senate may invent, still it at least deserves to be taken as the starting point for new legislation.

For example, one provision in the House bill would, if adopted, effectually eradicate from the American census that inquisitorial aspect which attaches of necessity to the old system of questions and headings relative to the private affairs of individuals and corporations. It forbids the enumerators and officers of the census from disclosing any part of the returns made to them, and from using any part of such returns or statements as evidence in Court, or for taxation, or for any purpose whatever except the census itself. We are persuaded that citizens who expect to fill up the schedules presented to them will welcome the relief afforded by such a provision, which, in fact, was recommended by us long ago. We believe, besides, that such a provision would greatly swell the aggregates of the census, so far as concerns the public wealth and annual gains. It is only by an official pledge that nothing revealed shall be used to the disadvantage or embarrassment of an individual, that confidence can be inspired or the truth hoped for. The simplest way of inspiring such confidence is the stipulation that the only use made of the information shall be to ascertain the gross and corporate results, for census purposes only, which are made up of individual details.

Again we may commend the feature of the new schedules which averts discrimination between different occupations or pursuits, but embracing incomes, or net proceeds, from all sorts of business. And we suggest to the Senate that if they reject as a whole the overloaded House bill, they should at least save out of it some of its excellent and useful details.

Special Drawbacks or General Revision?

Mr. MORRILL'S bill to aid the construction of seagoing vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing drawback of duties on imported materials, is certainly better than the subsidy scheme, but that is perhaps all that can be said of it. The measure contains a general principle—and it is a principle too sound to be unjustly limited in its application. The shipbuilders see that they cannot compete with foreign yards unless they get their materials nearly or quite free. We admit that their conclusion is correct, but why not extend the relief to other trades which have just as high a claim on the consideration of Congress? The shipbuilders answer that if they can get the duty off materials they will furnish a new or enlarged outlet for American labor, That is very true; but the same may be said of other mechanical occupations which demand drawbacks.

It seems to us that Congress, in listening to a special appeal of this kind, would involve itself in an endless coil of embarrassment. One piece of special legislation of this sort is sure to be followed by another. Discriminate in behalf of one employment, and another presents itself at the door. And as listening to the demands of the shipbuilders will encourage other artisans to apply for similar relief, the latter, it repulsed on general grounds, will set up a cry of injustice, which they will have a perfect right to raise, and all sorts of political "pressure," lobbying, and log-rolling will then be used to obtain a similar privilege. Congress ought to revise the tariff in the interest of labor rather than of monopolies, and so give to American industry the relief which the free importation of raw materials would confer.

Price of a Bad Light.

A heavy fall of snow, accompanied with stormy winds, has sufficed to dispel an illusion which lately was growing rapidly upon us. The mild air, the bright sunshine, the blue skies, almost tempted some persons to believe that we had glided suddenly into a temperate Summer, or had slipped backwards into the glories of the Autumn. People who boast of their gardens out of town began to relate strange stories of plants making their appearance above the ground some months before they were due. Naturalists were startled to find caterpillars strolling about under the impression that Winter was over. The very sparrows, which seem to know everything, showed by their confident bearing that they felt assured they had seen the worst. Yesterday morning the sound of shovels clearing away the snow from the sidewalks told a different story. Here was Winter come again to satisfy those who had been crying out for seasonable weather. People who live in streets where the "Fiske" pavement has been laid down rejoiced in their hearts, for the snow at least lays the dust. If, however, the head of any household had been cherishing dreams of early Summer and long hours of daylight, he was not likely to share this exultation. Once more his old enemies are upon him. The Winter bills are always heavy, and some of them seem to possess an inherent power of growth which is not to be explained by any ascertained laws. They cannot be kept down. Prudence and economy have no visible effect upon them. The more you try to reduce them, the heavier they become.

Every housekeeper knows what answers with special aptitude to this description. It is the gas bill—that fatal document which no one understands, and which is drawn up on principles known only to a few mysterious potentates. But still there are peculiarities connected with it which are within the range of our comprehension When Winter comes in it begins to expand. That creates no surprise. But as the days grow shorter the gas bill attains to unnatural dimensions. A man who is determined to reduce his expenses shuts off several burners, and is convinced that he has burnt less gas one month than another. The "irrepressible" bill soon undeceives him. It makes a heavier demand upon his purse than ever. One correspondent has declared that he ceased to burn gas altogether for a certain period, and that the bill for that period came to much more than for the month when he did burn it. That gas should be actually dearer when you do not use it than when you do is one of those phenomena which ordinary mortals cannot aspire to explain. It is quite clear, however, that the gas companies do not lose by it.

It takes a man of very rare acquirements to "read" a gas meter. Most people are obliged to believe anything they are told about its inscrutable records. It is an instrument which is evidently capable of very strange vagaries, and somehow it seems to have a bitter animosity to gas consumers. Its tale is always to their disadvantage. The persons who undertake to supply us with the article take advantage of this well-known prejudice. They have the public entirely at their mercy, and in the first place sell them gas which gives out no light, and in the next place charge them for just what quantity they please. A house with so many rooms in it ought, they think, to use so much gas. They send in a bill for the amount thus arbitrarily fixed, the meter cannot bear witness against them, and so the profits of the company are constantly on an ascending scale. The arrangement is ingenious—but it may be carried a little too far. This Winter the gas companies have been unusually adventurous. We receive numerous complaints of their unfair dealing, and we are obliged to tell our correspondents that they have no easy method of redress. A gas meter may easily be "manipulated." If we had a very high-minded company, competition would soon work a cure. But practically there is no competition. A vile article is sent into the pipes, we are obliged to use it, and afterwards to pay any price that may be demanded for it. The gas now burnt in the City would be dear whatever it cost. Over and over again it has been proved to be extremely injurious to health. It is carelessly made, and proper means for purifying it are neglected. We submit to the companies that to charge more than is strictly right according to their own scale, for such light as they supply us with, is carrying enterprise in business to an imprudent point. They may not care for remonstrance, but exposure may be less insignificant in their eyes. Some of these days a meter will be locked and guarded, the record it presents will be calculated by an "expert," and then the truth will come out. It is bad enough to be defrauded in the article we buy. To be made to pay for something which we have not even had is still worse. The gas monopolists have stirred up much public discontent already this Winter, and it would be only discreet for them to stay their remorseless hands before making matters worse.

Our Petty Officers and Seamen.

We should be sorry to find that Congress, in concentrating its attention upon fleets, yards and engines, had overlooked a naval subject not a whit less important than any of these, namely, the training of our petty officers and seamen.

It is admitted that the old class of skilled seamen who gained for the American Navy so much of its glory and efficiency, is fast dwindling in numbers. How this result was brought about we shall not now particularize. It is enough to say that the same causes—and amongst them may be mentioned the substitution of steam propulsion for sail power—have affected all maritime nations. But while England and France have done something to counteract this tendency, we have done nothing. We have our schools of instruction and other devices for officers, but for sailors we have none. Our commercial rivals, as the Naval Bureau points out, have their maritime conscriptions, their training ships, their continuous service, their badges for good conduct, their medals for long and honorable service, their registries, their pensions, their gratuitous outfits, their longevity pay and rations. The consequence is that they maintain a splendid supply of able seamen, and a reserve for the exigency of war.

Ignorant or careless legislators are apt to think that all that is needed, in order to secure trained soldiers and sailors, is to stamp on the ground, fairy-book fashion, and cry "Come!" There is a fatal mistake in this matter, even as regards soldiers; but seamen never can be extemporized. As Mr. ROBESON has said, seamen constitute a distinct class, with strong features of resemblance all over the world, and everywhere differing from the body of the nations they represent; and "the best characteristics of this class are clearly the results of the discipline, training and traditions of the service in which they have been reared."

Let us now consider what remedy the Secretary proposes. He justly thinks that the "honorable discharge" in our service, by its indiscriminate bestowal, has done more harm than good, while the mere pittance of a pension does not compare in attraction with the pay, liberty and promotion with which the merchant service tempts seamen. The apprentice system, had it been properly cared for, would have helped to cure the evil, but it was abused, diverted from its object, and at length destroyed by an order limiting the total number of seamen in the navy to 8,000. Now, Great Britain has no less than thirty-one national vessels devoted to nautical education, and mainly to obtaining good petty officers and seamen, the crown of the ambition of all the pupils being the position of boatswain or gunner. The Government supports nautical schools for destitute boys like that on the *Venus*, frigate, near Woolwich, and the *Akbar*, frigate, a reform school near Liverpool.

What Secretary ROBESON proposes is, first, that our coast squadron shall combine a training school and a fleet for home defence—familiarizing officers with our coasts and harbors, and providing a disciplined corps of petty officers and seamen. In the next place he demands that all seamen belonging to the United States shall be registered, so that they can, in time of war, be called upon. Then will follow the abolition of the class known as "boarding and shipping masters," to whom the country is indebted for so many worthless and drunken men. He adds:

"By adopting as far as practicable a system of registry and enrollment for active and reserve seamen, induced, if need be, by liberal, periodical advance of clothing and money, and a judicious system of 'furloughs' and 'pensions,' 'long service honors' and rations, and bounties when necessary, we may do much towards the speedy restoration of the *personnel* of our navy; and by adding to this a regular system of training for petty officers and first-class seamen, its ancient prestige and glory may be maintained and increased."

We trust that these hints will not be lost on Congress. They are practical and politic and may be advantageously embodied in legislation.

The *World* which has discussed the new City Charter with conspicuous ability and moderation, is as much averse to the abolition of the Central Park Commission as we are. It says, "the management of the Central Park has been able, honest and efficient. It has had the uniform, cordial approbation of our citizens of both political parties." Our contemporary therefore opposes this provision in the Charter, and it has also protested, with equal courage and public spirit, against other features of the measure which it deems mischievous or unwise. The *World* has shown before now that it can rise superior to the blind dictates of party, and on this occasion we are glad to have its assistance in the effort to break up a huge nest of jobs.

While we censure the guilty let us do justice to the upright. There are several Judges on the Bench who are earnestly desirous, in the present crisis, of protecting the public by a rigid exercise of the law. The charge of Judge INGRAHAM will already have commended itself to the approval of our readers. On the same day a determination was exhibited in another quarter to frustrate that scheme of postponing trials which is so often found to result in the escape of the criminal. Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD, whose decisions we have frequently had occasion to applaud, have offered to hold another branch of the General Sessions, in order to facilitate the criminal business. "Our desire," said the Recorder, "is to dispose of every case this month if possible." The public will not be unmindful of this proof of zeal in their behalf. The matter now rests with the District-Attorney, and if any failure of justice arises we shall know on whose shoulders to lay the responsibility. We can only say that any official who supposes that the untried murder cases will be only a "nine days' wonder," and then be put out of sight and forgotten, is deluding himself at his own peril.

When Mr. BURLINGAME and his colleagues reach St. Petersburg, for which they are bound next, they will no doubt find the Czar quite ready to meet them half way, and add one more signature to the statesmanly "round-robin" of the Chinese Emperor. Indeed, the Russian Government has in a manner anticipated them by a recent treaty of trade with China, which still further extends the old overland facilities of intercourse, and provides for a long strip of "bonded" ground, fourteen miles broad, along the common boundary of the Empires, on which both parties may meet and trade without payment of duty—though if they go further in, on either side, they undergo the regular tariff. By the two treaties, maritime and continental, the interests of Russia and China will be very closely brought together.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has just earnestly pressed, in its annual report, the importance of giving greater commercial facilities to that city. It claims that not only should the three great Pennsylvania staples gravitate naturally to Philadelphia for a market through coastwise and foreign vessels, but that, by reason of its railroad facilities, it should become the chief grain and provision depot on the Atlantic coast, as well as the great manufacturing centre of the Union. The trouble, however, seems to be that trade, like water, seeks its own channels, where there is free choice of routes. It cannot be claimed that our own railroads have sacrificed themselves particularly to the commercial needs of this City; and, nevertheless, the great line of imports and exports has fixed itself more and more firmly at New-York. What Philadelphia may possibly secure, however, are the entry and appraisal privileges for imported goods, now asked for by that city in common with Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

The *Star* has a very just and timely article with reference to the disinclination of "good citizens" to serve on juries. The Mayor has recently authorized the publication of some observations on the same subject; and it is undeniably a complaint which ought to be well considered by all who are interested in the maintenance of law and order. As the *Star* reminds us, it is not an unusual occurrence on the first day of term for the Courts to adjourn for want of a jury. "The security of the people, and the fate of thousands of dollars, daily rest upon the decision of men who are unable to remember the evidence." The best class of citizens would rather pay a fine than serve upon a jury. Yet, as our contemporary well says, they value the jury system very highly, and would resist its abolition to the last. The truth is that honest men ought just now to be eager rather than reluctant to serve on juries, in order to assist in weeding out the very worst class of criminals. Perhaps it would be well to make the fine for want of attendance very much larger in amount but the best remedy would come from the people themselves. It is much to be hoped that they will see the necessity of doing their part—and it is no mean part—towards the reform of those judicial abuses which are so great a scandal to the community.

"Scratch the skin of a Russian and you will find a Tartar underneath" has been a common saying, which seems to be illustrated just now by the behaviour of a body of Socialists in Russia. They have put forth a savage sort of "pronouncement" against the Czar, declaring that he was drunk when he liberated the peasantry in 1861, and neglected to give them farms along with liberty. It is quite a Tartarly howl of downright ferocity, in the spirit of the free barbarians who came in with HOLAGON, and threw the diatribes of ROCHEFORT into the shade. *He* never, that we are aware of, advised the French to set fire to the Tuileries, while those Russians talk of sending the "red cock" as they term it into the "Hermitage" and other Imperial dwellings. This is a high flight of democracy for such hyperboreans; and it may be mentioned as a curiosity of contemporary history.

It seems to us a very desperate piece of sensationalism on the part of the Montgomery *Mail*, to talk of new movements for secession. "We predict," says that authority, "that the divisions will be as follows." And thereupon it "cuts a cantle off" from beyond the Rocky Mountains, as the "Pacific Republic;" a second slice it takes from the Northeast, to include the New-England States: a third from the Southwest, as the Texan Republic, which it graciously augments by the "territory acquired from Mexico on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps South Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and all of Louisiana on the other side of the Mississippi." All the rest, "New-York, and all within a line from Lake Erie down to the Ohio, thence along the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf," and including, above all, Montgomery, Ala., would constitute a fourth Republic. This according to the *Mail*, would arrange the map about right; and with the coach-wheel of New-York and the fly of Montgomery, what a dust we should kick up! As to the Northwestern States, if they should not choose to come into the "Central, seaboard free-trade Republic," they would "find great difficulty in forming a land-locked Republic of their own," and so would be compelled to "fight out to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, absorbing Canada. This last would be the Lake Republic." All this might make a pretty puzzle as a dissected map, but it is not of much value as a "prediction." The Montgomery papers "predicted" so long that the country was to be divided on an altogether different plan, that prophecies of all sorts from that quarter are at a heavy discount.

The old project for a submarine telegraph to Asia has been revived. This time, however, no subsidy has been sought, further than a provision for detailing United States vessels to assist the promotion of the enterprise; and to this, we suppose, there will be no objection, if the privilege be used in moderation. The establishment of a Pacific cable is, of course, but a question of a very few years at the furthest. The two Atlantic lines now working, and the others in prospect, render ocean telegraphy no longer an experiment. It may therefore be questioned whether the exclusive privilege of fourteen years demanded by the Company should be granted. Certainly the element of risk formerly presented to Congress has now greatly diminished. However, it is clear that we shall soon have a girdle round the earth, which will make *Puck's* brag of "forty minutes" a mere relic of the slow-coach era.

There has been a contest for several years between the importing merchants and the Government upon the question of inland freights and that of prospective protests. They have come before our Courts repeatedly, and have always been disposed of in one way, and yet we publish this morning a recent decision of Judge BLATCHFORD that a prospective protest may avail to a merchant, and that inland freight is not to be included in estimating the dutiable value of goods. We hope that some time or other these questions may be so settled that we shall hear no more of them. We do not know whether the Custom House officers treat them still as undecided, but the law officers of the Government seem to have treated them as such in this case, though what reason there was for not accepting and acting upon the previous decisions of the Courts is not apparent.

The condition of the night wanderers of New-York will be henceforth improved, since the Mission Building of the Five Points will afford them shelter, and the house in Pearl-street, already mentioned, will also receive them. Loafers and drunkards are not included in these benefactions; but they will be all the better for them in finding, at least, a larger allowance of room at the Station Houses. Those improved places of night lodging will tend to bring the case of many indigent persons before those willing to help them, while it is to be hoped that some individuals of the worst class will also find, by contact with Christian philanthropists, a way of retrieving their lives and becoming something better than vagrants in society. The "missionary field" of New-York is a large one, and can afford a plentiful harvest.

It looks very much as if soldiers would soon find one of their traditional occupations gone. Pipeclaying belts and polishing muskets have for centuries been for the soldier what holystoning the decks was for the sailor—a sort of perpetual duty, never to be escaped, and always consuming leisure. But what holystoning is needed for iron decks, and what pipeclaying for black belts? The Government is now, we believe, contemplating the protection of the small arms, rifles, pistols, &c., used by troops in the field, with a cheap coating of nickel, to keep out rust. One of the chief occupations of the soldier, and especially after a march, or a drill in damp or rainy weather, has been the cleaning of his piece. The new nickel coating preserves the metal from rust, being incapable itself of oxidizing, while taking as high a polish as the steel, which it equals in hardness. Besides, the nickel is not tarnished by the gases from burnt powder, and accordingly keeps the lock and all the parts most heated by firing, perfectly clean. Both the Army and Navy Departments are experimenting with a view of adopting this simple device.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune*, Mr. G. W. SMALLEY, who is himself favorably known in the ranks of English journalism, informs us that the *Daily News*—a paper which vigorously supported the cause of the North throughout the war—has lately passed into the hands of Mr. DICEY. This will be good news for Radicals everywhere. Mr. DICEY is a man of great experience and ability, and has for some years past been a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. If Mr. SMALLEY himself will give the new management the advantage of his help, especially in connection with American topics, all old friends of the *Daily News* will have reason to rejoice.

The men of the new Mormon "Reformation"—Messrs. KELSEY, HARRISON and others—will not have any "Defender of the Faith," but will revert to the purer idea of a theocracy, indistinctly invested with the phraseology of the Gospel dispensation—the twelve Apostles with an intermixture of the seventy, to give an idea of the Sanhedrim, and a "tithe-collecting" clause to add a prestige of the Middle Ages. The temporal and spiritual governments are to be distinct; but the temporalities will be sufficiently spiritualized, since they are to be governed by Bishops, who will collect the tithes and disburse money in good old Episcopal fashion. The new Church is a remarkable novelty; and if it were not a "theocracy," it might be called the play of "Hamlet" with the part of the Prince left out—for it says not a word of the old corner-stone of Mormonism, polygamy—too gross a plank, probably, for such an airy platform.

The New-York and New-Jersey Tunnel bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. FENTON, contemplates "a submerged tunnel, tube or covered way from New-York City to the New-Jersey shore opposite." The scheme of a North River tunnel is an old one, and has been more dwelt on than other plans for uniting the two shores on account of the vast span required in bridge projects. This bill, however, regards the tunnel as one chiefly "for railway purposes," and as such, after the first novelty should wear off, it would be mainly used. Doubtless some pedestrian travel would always take that route; but, in the main, the difficulties of descending into the tunnel and ascending on the other side would prevent its being generally used, to say nothing of the other disadvantages familiar in tunnel experience. It would, therefore, of necessity be used more for cars than foot passengers, and it would interfere very much less with the custom of the North River ferries than the Brooklyn Bridge will with the East River ferries. All practicable schemes for increasing transportation facilities around the island are to be welcomed.

WASHINGTON.

Census Bill in the Senate—Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Returns of National Banks—Removal of Political Disabilities—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Census bill, when mentioned in the Senate now, has the effect of almost emptying the chamber. Such, at least, has been the experience of the last two days. Mr. SUMNER to-day continued his speech, in favor of the House measure and in opposition to the report of the Senate Committee, and to—as Mr. SUMNER styled it—the antediluvian measure of 1850." The Senate did not take much interest in the discussion, and, for the first time in a good many years, the Massachusetts Senator talked to half-deserted benches and an inattentive audience. He made a strong argument in reply to Mr. CONKLING, yesterday, and succeeded in convincing every one open to conviction that the old law was unsatisfactory and utterly incompetent in view of the rapid growth and development of the country. His recapitulation of the branches of industry omitted in the last census, and of the improper classification of subjects, will do much to convince the body that the labors of the House should not be entirely thrown away. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, alluded to the lethargy and inattention of the Senate, and offered an amendment, which, if adopted, will have the effect of enlarging the scope of the old law, and will be some improvement on it. The probability is that the measure will finally be settled in Conference Committee.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

General SLOCUM appeared before the House Naval Committee to-day, and advocated the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Committee promised to take the matter into consideration. General SLOCUM alleges that it can be done not only without cost to the Government, but to its profit, as the real estate and wharf privileges of the one hundred and ninety acres now occupied by the yard would sell for far more than it would cost to remove and locate the yard at some interior point, say fifty miles up the Hudson. It would also be an improvement, General SLOCUM believes, morally and politically, to Brooklyn.

RETURNS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The annual returns of the 1,614 national banks for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, which are just tabulated and condensed, show the following interesting facts:

Aggregate loans for the year	$3,703,062,450 75
Number of loans	2,149,503 00
Average duration of credits or loans, 69 days.	
United States taxes paid	10,029,982 02
State taxes paid	8,272,711 00
Total taxes	18,302,693 24
Expenses	15,681,830 33
Total expenses	33,984,523 57
Net profits	57,673,047 38
Dividends	43,059,204 98
Carried to surplus fund	14,613,842 40
Average rate of dividend, 10½ per cent.	

General FRANCIS A. WALKER has resigned his position as Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will, it is understood, enter at once upon his duties as Superintendent of the Census, having been appointed to that office by Secretary COX under the law of 1850, which is now in force. Should a new law be passed vesting his appointment in the President, he will be nominated and confirmed to that position.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

A long disability bill was passed by the Senate to-day, but not, however, without a slight commotion. As amendment after amendment was offered by Senators, which were simply adding a few names to the list of those who were to be pardoned, Senator STEWART moved that the disabilities of all persons, except those specially excepted by the terms of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, should be removed on their filing an application in any of the United States Courts; the provision to take effect after the issuing of the proclamation of ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Nearly all the Southern members were thrown into a flurry in an instant. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, and WARNER were on their feet to interpose objections, and in another instant were talking with Mr. STEWART on the subject. Mr. SUMNER, too, was moved to interpose an objection, and, from the temper shown by the Senate, it was evident that the time has not yet come for the passage of this general amnesty.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PETITIONS.

There was a sharp debate in the House this morning on Mr. LAFLIN'S resolution, providing that the immense number of petitions now pouring in for the abolition of the franking privilege shall not be recorded in the *Globe*. Members of Congress are literally being overrun with them, and are quite annoyed thereat. It is claimed that it costs over $100 per day to print the record of petitions in the *Globe;* and as their circulation has been promoted by the Postmaster-General, that gentleman came in for more or less animadversion from several of the members. The resolution, however, was finally tabled, many members feeling that the sacred right of petition could in no other way be preserved than by recording petitions in this matter, so that as it stands now the Postmaster-General, so far as his action is involved in the matter, has been sustained by the House.

WORK BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning agreed to report favorably the nomination of General SICKLES as Minister to Spain. The nomination of J. RUSSELL JONES as Minister to Belgium was taken up, but no action was had further than to send for some papers in his case. The Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, and the time for its ratification was extended. When this treaty was last before the Senate there was a majority in favor of its ratification, though not the requisite two-thirds. It is doubtful if the sentiment towards it has changed. Nothing was done by the Committee regarding San Domingo and St. Thomas. The time for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty will also probably be extended.

DULLNESS IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress were unusually dull to-day. The Senate was chiefly engaged on the Census, and the House on the contested election case of COVODE-FOSTER, which was not finished, but went over until to-morrow, when it will come up again as unfinished business.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The Committee on Commerce, of the House, has not yet taken any steps toward maturing a River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but will probably take the question up in a short time. A large number of petitions, resolutions and bills are before the Committee, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. To judge from the present temper of Congress, there is not much probability that very large sums will be voted in this direction during the session.

MINING DISASTERS.

The bill of Representative HAY, looking to some legislation by the General Government on the subject of mining disasters, occasioning loss of life, &c., which was offered some time ago and referred to the Mining Committee, does not receive much favor in that body. The opinion of the Committee appears to be that any legislative action which they might take in that direction would be clearly unconstitutional and an interference with the rights of the States.

PERSONAL.

A very large number of visitors have arrived in the city yesterday and to-day. Among the arrivals from the North are Hon. A. H. Rice, Edmund Quincy and A. A. Lawrence, of Boston; Governor Ward, of New-Jersey; Hon. W. A. Darling, Richard Schell, Isaac Dayton, H. E. Davies, E. B. Hart, N. M. Beckwith, R. L. Belknap, Hiram Barney, and F. H. Delano, of New-York; P. H. Carmichael and General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; and Hon. Geo. H. Halsey, of Newark.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A POSTAL CONVENTION.

An additional postal convention has been concluded between the United States and Italy, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails, *via* England, from 15 to 10 cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, (half ounce,) prepayment optional, to take effect Feb. 15, 1870. The rates of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, book packets, and samples of merchandise, remain unchanged. Postmasters are directed to levy and collect postage accordingly on and after Feb. 1, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John A. Sutton, Jr., to be United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico. Wm. H. Heise, Collector of Customs at Newburyport, Mass. Geo. B. Creachy, Surveyor of Customs at Newburyport, Mass. Chas. D. Howard, Surveyor of Customs at Salem, Mass. Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory. Frank Wolcott, of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Moneys in Wyoming Territory. Chas. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office in Wyoming Territory. Wm. H. Galt, of Louisiana, Receiver of Public Moneys in New-Orleans, La. Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as Commander in the Navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the French spoliation claims. Laid on the table.

RAILWAY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. TIPTON—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dakota Territory to Iowa. Referred.

By Mr. RAMSEY—Authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of their road and secure the same by mortgage. Referred.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Columbia River to Puget Sound. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. ABBOTT—Calling upon the President for information as to how much of the appropriations heretofore made, amounting to $100,000, to provide for the defence of certain suits, known as the cotton cases, now pending in the Court of Claims, has been expended, to whom, and what services have been rendered by the clerks in the Treasury Department and other persons. Agreed to.

By Mr. THURMAN—Instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the act of Congress of 1862, prescribing an oath of office, is now in force. Adopted.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, which was agreed to—Calling upon the Postmaster-General for information as to the number and cost of blank petitions, if any, for the abolition of the franking privilege, sent from the Post Office Department since Sept. 1, 1869, the number and cost of circulars on the subject, out of what funds payable, and the quantity of franked matter sent and received by the Postmaster-General during January, 1870, with an analysis showing the quantity referable to each Department and to the two Houses of Congress, and also how many persons in each Department are entitled to frank mail matter.

Mr. BAYARD'S resolution calling for information of a similar character, was called up and passed.

OPEN CONSIDERATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. DRAKE called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide that hereafter Indian treaties shall be considered in open session.

The resolution was so amended as not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration, and agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatable with the public interests, to institute a correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign Powers, with a view to promote the adoption, by the Legislatures of several Powers, of a common standard of international coinage, and that such correspondence be submitted to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Deparment of State, and for additional clerks in the Department. Also, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill to repeal the charter of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill to supply the deficiencies in the naval appropriations, by increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments a bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbors of the United States.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the West Point Appropriation bill and the bill setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims relating thereto, were passed.

RELIEF FROM POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, the bill to relieve all persons named therein from legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was taken up. The bill contains a large number of names of persons in the lately rebellious States. Various amendments, inserting additional names, were agreed to.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend by inserting the following as an additional section:

That all persons now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, except members of Congress, Judges of the United States Courts, and all officers of the army and navy who afterwards participated in the rebellion, shall be relieved from such disabilities upon filing an application for such relief in any Circuit or District Court of the United States; this section to take effect from and after the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the proclamation thereof by the proper department.

Mr. DAVIS said he honored the Senator for the magnanimity and liberality that had induced him to offer the amendment; but he appealed to him not to press it now, but to offer it separately, as its effect would be to jeopardize the measure.

Mr. STEWART said the time was rapidly approaching when general legislation on the subject must be had, not only upon considerations of policy, but to remedy a practice which had grown up of imposing upon members of Congress false representations in regard to applications for political relief. He then withdrew his amendment, in deference to what he said appeared to be the general desire.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to insert three additional names.

Mr. SUMNER demanded the regular orders, remarking that the names proposed should not be inserted until after they had undergone careful consideration of a committee. He had lately received letters from Virginia intimating that Congress had acted imprudently in reliving the disabilities of various persons; that such persons had since spoken disrespectfully of Congress. He desired the Senate to proceed cautiously in dispensing such favors.

Mr. NORTON said the Senator from Massachusetts appeared to be governed entirely by partisan considerations in extending Congressional clemency, and therefore in the eyes of that Senator any one who had spoken disrespectfully of Congress, and thereby indicated a purpose to act independently in politics, had committed greivous offence. For himself he wished to understand whether the test to be applied to persons applying for relief from their disabilities was to be that of supposed future party usefulness, or of obedience to law. The amendment being agreed to, the bill was passed.

THE CENSUS.

The Census bill was then taken up and Mr. SUMNER continued his argument in advocacy of the House bill. He claimed that the cost of an improved census, such as the country required, was not a sufficient ground of objection, inasmuch as, if taking it under the law of 1850, the census would in the end require a similar amount of expenditure, various amendments of the old law being indispensable in the matter of compensation. The limitation of prices, which were sufficient in 1850, were totally inadequate in 1870, and that at the rate of $1 89 per day, which was the average pay of an enumerator under the old law, it would be impossible for the Government to secure the services of competent persons. He proceeded to show that the machinery of the old law was inadequate, and would not do the work now required; that the schedules prepared in 1850 would not accommodate the returns from our present greatly-increased manufacturing industries and mining interests, and that provision might be made for some inquiry concerning the social and sanitary condition of this great Republic.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that the census shall embrace conditional statistics upon the subjects of petroleum, molasses, grape wine, cocoon silk, wages of labor, telegraphs, railroads, fisheries and timber lands.

At 4:15 the Senate voted to go into Executive Session, and immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions against the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. POTTER, STEVENSON and STEVENS; and Mr. WOOD presented a memorial of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 15, of New-York, asking relief from unjust taxation.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS—A NEW RULE.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would at some future day offer the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a rule of the House. A Special Committee on Elections shall be chosen in each contested case, as follows: The Speaker shall designate a day for the choice of such Committee, and shall give the House at least five days notice thereof. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day so designated, the Standing Committee on Elections shall meet publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives, and shall prepare a list of the names of Representatives holding uncontested seats in the House, excepting such as shall not have answered to their names during the present session of Congress; and excepting also such as shall have been already designated as members of two special committees of elections, during the current term of Congress. The Committee shall then inclose in a box all the names on such list, and after the same shall have been thoroughly intermingled, shall cause twenty-one to be drawn out singly and read aloud, and, unless objected to, recorded. Either party may object to any of the names so drawn, and the same shall be rejected, and other names in the like manner drawn in lieu thereof, subject also to objection and rejection, until the names drawn without objection shall amount either alone or added to the number of names remaining in the box to precisely twenty-one. The twenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall in the alphabetical order of their own names strike each one name from the list, successively, until twelve shall be stricken therefrom; and the representatives whose names shall remain shall constitute the Special Committee of Elections for such contested case; and the trial thereof shall be subject to the laws, rules and orders hitherto regulating the powers, duties and proceedings of the Standing Committee on Elections, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. The final decision of a majority of the whole Special Committee so chosen shall be reported to the House, and shall stand as the order of the House, unless the House shall otherwise determine. This rule shall not apply to any case in which a final report shall have been submitted to the House by the Standing Committee of Elections before the adoption of the same: nor shall it be the rule of the House of Representatives of any future Congress, unless expressly adopted by such House.

Objection having been made by Mr. MAYNARD, the Speaker decided that notice had not been given under the rule.

THE GLOBE AND THE PUBLICATION OF PETITIONS.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. LAFLIN declaring the publication in the *Globe* of the printed petition against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to be a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and directing the discontinuance of such publication, came up as the first business in order.

Mr. LAFLIN addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. He denied that his proposition interfered in any way with the right of petition. In fact so jealous was he of that right that he made his resolution apply by description to those printed petitions got up by the Postmaster-General. He had noticed in the *Globe* report of last Thursday's proceedings that there were nearly four columns of these notices of petitions, which he calculated cost from $90 to $100 per day, and if they are to be continued will cost from $10,000 to $15,000 for the session.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the resolution, taking the ground that notices of petitions must either be read in the House or published in the proceedings, so as to notify Congress of the wishes of the people.

Mr. ALLISON also opposed it, contending that the right of petition was a sacred right, and one which in no manner should be abridged. If they were to undertake to say what should or should not be published in the *Globe*, they would have to establish a censorship through a committee.

Mr. FERRIS inquired of Mr. LAFLIN as to the cost of a single day's publication of the *Globe*.

Mr. LAFLIN stated that he had calculated the cost of last Friday's issue of the *Globe* from $1,200 to $1,300.

Mr. DAVIS inquired what the *Globe* was good for after being published.

Mr. LAFLIN preferred to leave the answer to that question to the good sense of the House.

Mr. DAVIS suggested an amendment to abolish the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. LAFLIN refused to accept the amendment.

Mr. GARFIELD also desired to offer as an amendment a resolution declaring that it is a wasteful expenditure of the public money to continue the publication of the *Congressional Globe*, and directing the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing its further publication.

Mr. LAFLIN regarded the proposition as an eminently proper one at the proper time, but he did not feel called upon to admit it in connection with his resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD said two things had tended to ruin legitimate debate in the House. One was the publication of the *Globe*, containing speeches never spoken, and the other was the establishment of the hour rule. Whatever good things might be embodied in the *Globe*, they were enveloped in a vast mass of essays, written and delivered, or printed without being delivered, and were buried forevermore in dusty, out-of-the-way places, never to be got at except by antiquarian researches.

Mr. STRONG opposed Mr. LAFLIN'S resolution. Believing in the right of petition, he could not vote for anything that would seem to abridge that right. He had voted for the abolition of the franking privilege, not under compulsion, but freely and cheerfully.

Mr. CONGER spoke in repudiation of the idea that the petitions against the franking privilege were not the voluntary act of the people, but were dictated by the Postmaster-General.

After further discussion Mr. LAFLIN'S resolution was, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, laid on the table by a vote of 72 to 53.

CONGRESS AS A BANKING INSTITUTION.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce, for reference to the Judiciary Committee, a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by adding an article as follows:

That Congress shall have power to issue United States notes and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts.

Mr. KNOTT objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL gave notice that he would introduce it the first opportunity.

THE FOSTER-COVODE ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the case of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, with resolutions that HENRY D. FOSTER is not entitled to the seat, and that JOHN COVODE is. He proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the report. Mr. RANDALL took the floor to address the House in favor of the claim of Mr. FOSTER, but yielded temporarily for other business, as follows:

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons, and to absolve them from taking the test oath. Recommitted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POOR.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken from the Speaker's table, the House amendments insisted on, and a conference committee asked.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill making appropriations for the enlargement of the harbor of Chicago, which was referred.

Mr. STRICKLAND introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbors of Ontonagon, Marquette and Eagle Harbor, Michigan. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Calling for information as to the navigable condition of the Savannah River between its mouth and Savannah, the necessity and cost of its improvement, &c. Adopted.

By Mr. LOGAN—A joint resolution for the payment to the family of the late Secretary of War, Mr. RAWLINS, of one year's salary, less the amount paid to him as salary before his death. Passed.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution as to the incompetency of JNO. L. MARYE, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, to hold office.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

THE ELECTION CASE AGAIN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case. While Mr. RANDALL was addressing the House he yielded the floor to Mr. PAINE.

ANOTHER INTERRUPTION OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Election Committee, asked to be excused from further service on that Committee, remarking that while his personal relations with all its members were pleasant, there were such differences of opinion between some of them and himself on vital questions underlying their duty, that he thought it best to be excused.

Mr. RANDALL declined to yield the floor for that purpose, and hoped that the gentleman from Wisconsin would not be excused. That gentleman was doing much good there, although he was often overwhelmed. Still he always meant right. If any act of his (Mr. RANDALL'S) could prevent the gentleman being excused, that act should be performed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. RANDALL yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the House at 4:15 o'clock adjourned.

Joseph P. Bradley, of New-Jersey.

Mr. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of Newark, N. J., whose nomination was sent in to the Senate on Monday for one of the vacancies on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, is a legal gentleman ranking among the first of his profession in New-Jersey, and has enjoyed a large practice in the Supreme Court at Washington.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening gives what is probably a trustworthy statement of his character and merits, and of the estimation in which he is held where he is best known. He is about 56 years of age, was born near Albany, graduated with high honor at Rutger's College, in 1836, in the same class with ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, and ex-Governors NEWELL and PARKER, and has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. The *Advertiser* says:

"Mr. BRADLEY is beloved in this community, and trusted by man and child as few men are, but he is not notorious. His fame has been won in the study, and in forensic contest in courts of last resort; his local reputation rests upon a pure, charitable, kindly Christian life and manly deportment. Even in the political arena, where by nature he might well belong, he has never been conspicuous, though in all the sturdy fights which New-Jersey Republicanism has made he has been a trusted counsellor. In doubtful times he never flinched. His concealed fire kindled the flames of the party, his courage never wavered. Not an office-seeker, caring nor hoping for no public position, he has been first among the calm minds which directed our party action, and always regardless of temporary success, he has been an advanced Republican, never touched nor tainted by Johnsonism, always insisting upon the pivotal idea of the equal right before the law of all men, without regard to color or previous condition. He is a Republican in the best and largest sense of the word."

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND have been received at this office:

E. A.	$5	W. P.	$1
Alfred Roe	15	Previously acknowledged	290
C. R. T.	5		
Cash	1		
S. H. W.	1	Total	$319

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Outrage on Americans in Havana—Declarations of the Survivors—The Wounded Seaten by the Mob—Another Murder.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The declarations of HARRY K. FOSTER, HUGH JOHNSON and GARDNER WELLS, the Americans who were attacked in the street by an unknown man, were taken before the American Consul-General. They all agreed in qualifying the assassination of ISAAC GREENWOLD as most inhuman and without cause. GREENWOLD was buried yesterday, but to-day the body was exhumed for the purpose of embalming it. The corpse will be forwarded to New-York. After the assassin had shot GREENWOLD, a mob assembled and commenced to beat GREENWOLD and the two wounded men, shouting "kill the insurgents." HARRY FOSTER is not expected to recover. JOHNSON appeared to be better to-day. No one has yet been arrested for the outrage. An old man named PHILLIPS, a carpenter on the Havana Railroad, was killed Sunday night.

THE EAST.

Crimes and Casualties near Boston—Political Matters in New-Hampshire—Destruction of a Paper Mill in Connecticut.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—JAMES O'CONNELL, aged 18 years, was killed this morning by a slung shot, during an affray in Warrington-street. Three persons are under arrest on suspicion of committing the homicide....FREDERICK BARDEN, foreman in the Boston rolling mill at Cambridgeport, was caught in the machinery to-day and drawn between rollers three inches apart. He was a resident of Newton, 35 years old, and unmarried....An old man named JACOBS, living alone in a retired spot half a mile from the village of Stoughton, was murdered on Sunday night. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. JACOBS was 68 years of age, and had charge of a farm owned by an elderly woman, HANNAH BIRD, and lived in the house with her. WM. WHITE and wife, and a man named PHILLIPS, all colored, or under arrest.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8.—The Labor Reform Party are to open their campaign in New-Hampshire next Tuesday by a speech at Concord from S. FLINT, their candidate for Governor. On Friday they will issue a campaign paper of 15,000 copies, edited by J. H. GOODALE, to be followed by another. They claim at least 8,000 votes in the State. If they get them it will defeat an election of Governor by the people and throw it in the Legislature, when Governor STEARNS will undoubtedly be reëlected. They also claim they can elect a sufficient number of their candidates to the Legislature to defeat an election of United States Senator next June, relying on the adherence to their favorites of the Republican members. Their State and local tickets will be independent of old parties. Neither of the other parties have announced public speakers, while Mr. FLINT will occupy the field until the election....The Temperance Party has but little prominence at the present time.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The paper mill of TALCOTT & MINER, known as the Granite Mills, in Talcottville, was burned on Monday night. The loss is about $25,000; insurance $12,000.

THE WEST.

Ravages of Smallpox Among the Indians—Groundless Rumor of an Indian War—Fatally Frozen.

FORT BENTON, Mon., Feb. 7.—A party of half breeds, just in from the Indian camps on the Marias River, report that the Indians are dying at the rate of twenty-five per day, of small-pox, and are begging the whites to spare their lives. The report that Mountain Chief's band and others had declared war, proves wholly untrue.

CORRINNE, W. T., Feb. 7.—At Blue Creek Station, on the 1st inst., a boarding house car of the Central Pacific Railroad caught fire, as is supposed, from sparks from a passing locomotive. An employe of the Company, named JOSEPH BULK, was sleeping in the car, and escaped with serious burns and in a nude condition. He had to walk two miles to reach a habitation, and his feet were frozen. He was brought to this place for medical treatment, and died on Saturday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Project to Divide the State of Missouri—Kansas Instructing Her Representatives—New-Jersey and Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—In a Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, last night, the constitutional amendment recently introduced in the Senate relating to the enfranchisement of all disfranchised persons was discussed, and a resolution adopted declaring it the purpose of the caucus to support such a proposition. A scheme was developed yesterday for a division of the State of Missouri, the river to be the dividing line. The scheme seems to be based on the alleged unequal division of offices, both State and national. A proposition to appoint female assistants to the State Superintendency of Public Schools was defeated in the House; also, that colored teachers should be given the preference in colored schools; also, that colored children should have the privilege of attending white schools where separate schools for colored children were not established. Reference to the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association here on Saturday night was made in both Houses yesterday. In the Senate a spicy discussion followed.

In the Kansas Legislature yesterday resolutions were adopted instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to obtain a speedy adjustment of the "rebel prize claims," memorialing Congress to protect the frontier and protesting against a reduction of the army, and asking Congress to appropriate money for the building of a Court House, Custom and Revenue Office at Leavenworth, and a Federal Court House and Post Office at Topeka.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—In the lower branch of the Legislature, this evening, a resolution was passed asking the Representatives of New-Jersey in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives to urge the acknowledgment of Cuba as an independent Power, and directing them to demand the liberation of persons imprisoned in England for seeking to gain the independence of Ireland.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 8.—The Legislature convened at Austin to-day. Much interest is manifested in the result of the Senatorial contest. HAMILTON and SMITH are believed to be the strongest candidates.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill finally has passed both Houses by a large majority. The bill loans the credit of the State to the amount of $3,000,000.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the State Legislature—An Appeal for the Removal of Disabilities—Governor Walker's Message.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 8.—The Legislature met at noon to-day. The House, by vote of 109 to 16, adopted a resolution asking Congress to remove all the political disabilities of the people of Virginia. The colored members voted for the resolution, the negatives being the white members of the extreme faction. The Governor's message was read, and was substantially as given below:

He congratulates the Legislature "that they are the lawfully constituted General Assembly of the sovereign State of Virginia, a State that, notwithstanding fundamental conditions, as futile as unnecessary, is coequal in all her rights and prerogatives with any and every State in the American Union. You and I have qualified by taking the same oath of office, and we have solemnly pledged ourselves before Heaven to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of Virginia; that we recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that we will faithfully perform our official duties to the best of our ability. A strict and conscientious observation of this solemn obligation will redound to the peace and prosperity of the State, and be a vindication of the just expectations of the people and of our friends everywhere. It is your duty to make the laws; mine to execute them. Fulfill your duty and I pledge you a faithful and fearless execution of mine. Of the State Constitution he says that "its provision shall have a fair and impartial trial, and when, if ever, experience shall demonstrate the inutility or impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as necessity may demand. The manifestation of Punic faith by others affords no justification for a departure from the path of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of this commonwealth for honor and integrity will be maintained regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperation of our enemies, at home and abroad." The Governor advocates the encouragement of emigration into the State, and says that any attempt to reopen the sores of the war for party purposes should be frowned down, and concludes: "Always a firm and consistent Unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this the chief tenets of my political faith are the maintenance of the public faith, State and national, untarnished; honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, the equalization and reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor; and, until fully, finally and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. These are fundamental principles in my political creed; and it matters not what you may call them, whether Republican, Democratic or Liberal. So far as applicable, they will be faithfully adhered to in my administration of affairs of the State. Those who agree with them will naturally sustain and uphold the Administration, while those who disagree with them may oppose it."

The Legislature adjourned, after fixing Thursday next for the election of a State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, &c.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

A General Order Relieving Them from Duty—Permission to Engage in Business and Travel at Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The following General Order was promulgated from the Headquarters of the Army to-day:

1. Under the provisions of the act approved Jan. 21, 1870, General Orders No. 9, all retired officers, who have been assigned to duty, will be considered as relieved from such assignment on the 21st inst., and will proceed to such homes as they may elect.

2. Retired officers, detailed as Professors at colleges under the act of July 28, 1866, section 26, will be considered as relieved from the detail; but they are at liberty to remain at the colleges, if they desire, under any private arrangement with the authorities thereof.

3. It is understood that retired officers may enter upon any private business; that they have a right to change their place of residence or travel at their own pleasure without further authority, except to leave the United States to go beyond the sea, (paragraph 183, Regulations of 1863,) and that unless specially exempted they should report their address monthly to the Adjutant-General.

4. In thus performing a duty which the law imposes, the Secretary of War and General of the Army take occasion to express their regret that, in the natural course of things, the long continuance of most faithful devotion to duty, on the part of the officers concerned, must at last terminate. Doubtless in most, if not in all cases, a respite from unceasing toil and responsibility will be grateful, if not necessary, coming, as it does, in this involuntary form, and without a possibility of implied reproach. The best wishes of the Government for their future comfort and happiness follow these veterans, and those who have preceded them in retirement from all service to the homes of their choice.

By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention—A Preliminary Caucus.

HARTFORD, Feb. 8.—Notwithstanding the severe storm, quite a large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention have already assembled. A preliminary caucus for general discussion was held this evening. Hon. DAVID GALLUP presided and remarks were made by General J. R. HAWLEY and others. Many prominent men of the party are present. Senator BUCKINGHAM is here, and will be made President of the Convention to-morrow. Governor JEWELL and the present State officers will be nominated, with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND, who is absent in Europe. Among those named to succeed him are William Fitch, James M. Townsend and Morris Tyler, of New-Haven; David Gallup, of Plainfield; Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford; Henry P. Haven, of New-London, and F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury.

THE STORM.

Over Five Inches of Snow in this City—Travel on the Railroads Impeded—Ferry Boats Detained—A Disagreeable Northeaster.

The snow storm which commenced between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning still continued at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A furious gale blew all day. The ferry boats were impeded by the blinding thickness of the storm at sunrise and during portions of the evening. The snow measured in depth at 10 P. M. five and one-quarter inches. The snow storm of Dec. 6 and 7 was attended with a greater degree of cold. When that storm ceased a depth of seven inches was registered. The barometer was very low at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday—29.28. The thermometer stood at 34°. The snow was not very heavy nor did it continue, as it promised to do in the morning, dry, for rain intermingled with it towards noon and rendered pedestrianism very uncomfortable and almost dangerous, the sidewalks were so slushy and slippery. The cars, of course, were crowded to discomfort, and all the lines doubled up and had four horses to each car. The wind was northeasterly all day; in the evening, however, it veered to the northward, and by midnight went around to northwest. Then the clouds cleared off and it began to freeze, rendering it somewhat difficult for the wayfarer to "foot it" down or up town, as many had to do, forasmuch as some of the lines—the Fifth and Fourth avenues—ceased to run down town by 11 o'clock. Many vexatious delays occurred during the day, though not serious enough to occasion anything more than individual dissatisfaction. At sea no doubt many coasting and inward-bound craft were surprised by the gale, and it is to be hoped suffered not from it. But it was sufficiently violent to make the stoutest heart to fear on board of a vessel too close to land. The Police telegraph wires were broken in many places by the accumulation of ice on them. But one dispatch had been received over them until the afternoon.

The storm yesterday did not delay the mails to any extent on the various roads, with the exception of the late north and Boston, the former of which, being due at 10:30 P. M., and the latter at midnight, were not received until after 2 o'clock this morning. The Washington trains were also a little behind time, but not sufficient to occasion any business inconvenience.

The Storm Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—A thick easterly snow storm has prevailed since 10 o'clock this morning, and continues this evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A violent northeast snow storm has prevailed all day, and as the night closes in increases in violence, the wind blowing a gale. The snow drifts heavily, and the progress of trains on the Hudson River Railroad is impeded. The snow is already nearly ten inches deep.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—About three inches of snow fell before daylight, since which time it has been raining. The streets are full of slush.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The snow storm which commenced last night continued until daylight. The ground is covered to the depth of about two inches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—A terrific snow storm has prevailed nearly all day, accompanied by a high wind. All trains are behind time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—A snow storm has prevailed all day and still continues.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8.—The trains are all delayed by the storm to-night, the northern downward express arriving an hour and three quarters late. The snow at White River Junction is four inches deep, and at Danville six inches. The Lawrence and Manchester train did not leave Lawrence. The Portsmouth, and the train by the way of Lowell arrived, together with two engines, at 10 o'clock, an hour and three-quarters late. Prince ARTHUR and suite were on board. About 150 people were at the depot eager to get a look at His Highness, who made no appearance, but was visible through the car windows. The train passed on without delay.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 8.—A severe storm from the north has prevailed since yesterday. The spanish bark *Paguita* was lost off Guanabo Point, and the coaster *Antonio* was lost a few miles from this port. The steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived this evening.

ALBANY.

The New Charter—The Capitol Police Commissioners—A Democratic Speculation—Petty Legislation—Security for Workingmen—Smith vs. Foley—Encroachments Upon Legislative Halls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The new charter for New-York has not made its appearance on the files of members yet, and it would appear to be giving the printers as much trouble as it did its authors. Mr. WHITE to-day moved that 500 extra copies of the document be furnished to members, which was amended so as to make it 1,000, and carried. No action is likely to be taken on the charter for a week to come, and, as stated in a previous dispatch, there is no possibility of its passing either House in its present shape. It is worthy of remark, however, that the New-York delegation express themselves much less violently against the new charter than before they took their last trip to the City. There will be no difficulty in buying up most of the New-York Assemblymen to support it if they are only offered fat berths in the different bureaus, but the anti-Ring Senators—GENET, CREAMER and MORTON—will be content with nothing less than the head of a Department. The "Hayloft and cheese press Democrats" have not discovered, as yet, where their interest lies in the matter and are accordingly non-committal. The Republicans intend to hold a caucus some day this week, when they will decide what course they shall adopt with regard to the charter, as well as other matters that may come up—among which is the election of a Police Commissioner in place of Judge BOSWORTH, which is set down for the 16th inst.

THE CAPITOL POLICE COMMISSION.

The Assembly bill to declare vacant the office of the only remaining Republican in the Capitol Police Commission came up for discussion in the Senate this morning, and was opposed by two Democrats, MURPHY and CREAMER, so that there is little chance of its passage. Mr. CREAMER opposed it, not because it legislated a Republican out of office because it gave to the Governor the appointment of a local officer. He don't want the Governor to appoint any more Commissioners until the case of MCCONIHIE; and *apropos* of MCCONIHIE'S case, neither the Governor nor the Senate shows signs of backing down, though each side thinks the other will eventually have to do so.

No names of Harbor Masters or Port Wardens will be sent in at present, and if the Governor preserves his pluck none will be sent in this Winter, which will be good news to the present incumbents and bad news to the 3,000 men who are waiting for their places. The Governor thinks he has yielded long enough to the two or three Senators who represent the rowdy element of New-York City. The people think so too.

PAYING INTEREST IN GOLD.

The recommendation in the Governor's Message that the State debt incurred prior to the war should be paid, principal and interest, in gold, has been followed in both Houses of the Legislature by the introduction of resolution in accordance with the Governor's views. This action has already increased the market price of that portion of the State bonds, and it is currently reported that certain prominent Democratic capitalists, including several officers of the State Government, who were previously advised of what the Governor would recommend, and the Legislature indorse, had made large purchases of these bonds on speculation. The Governor's recommendation was right and proper enough; but if the motive for it originated in a scheme to aid his Democratic friends in a gigantic speculation, it detracts materially from the lofty and high-toned principle on which it was ostensibly based. It is probable, however, that the decision just rendered by the United States Supreme Court covers the whole ground, and makes any action by the State Legislature unnecessary. The only difficulty would be in compelling a State to fulfill its contract in pursuance of that decision, since a State is not subject, like an individual, to be sued.

SMALL BUSINESS.

Mr. MOSELEY'S bill to legislate the Superintendent of Salt Springs out of office, and give to the Governor and Senate the power to appoint a "commissioner" to perform the same duties, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly to-day. Mr. ALVORD called attention to the fact that this official only received a salary of $1,500, and suggested that the party in power would best consult its own dignity in so small a matter, by letting him remain in office until his term expired; but the Democratic side of the House could not understand the meaning of "dignity" when it stood in the way of their getting possession of a $1,500 office, and so they voted for the bill in a body. Their next difficulty will be in getting the Governor to select from the legion of applicants for the place a man whom his refractory Senatorial advisers will confirm.

SECURITY TO WORKINGMEN.

An hour or more was consumed in Committee of the Whole of the Assembly in discussing Mr. BERGEN'S bill to hold owners of buildings in process of erection responsible in damages and by imprisonment for "accidents" occurring to workmen through neglect to provide safe scaffolding, &c. Mr. LITTLEJOHN argued that the provisions of the bill were so severe that they would prevent capitalists from erecting buildings, and thereby do more harm than good to workingmen; and Mr. ALVORD claimed that the common law already afforded the protection sought for, and any further legislation on the subject was useless. Mr. WHITE, Mr. BERGEN and Mr. GRAHAM advocated the bill as a necessary measure to guard against accidents so frequently occurring, and the discussion closed by ordering the bill to a third reading.

SMITH VS. FOLEY.

The bill to legalize the election of HENRY SMITH as Supervisor, was called among the general orders to-day, but no one "moved" it, and it may be considered dead for the session. The contestants will have to fight their battles in the courts under the writ of *quo warranto* to be issued by the Attorney-General. S.

The Excise Law.

In the Assembly the Bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law was taken up. Mr. M. NORTON offered a substitute for the bill:

It applies to the whole State, creating a Board of Excise in each city, village and town. In the villages the President of the village and three members of the trustees are annually designated, and in the towns the Supervisor and the Justices of the Peace shall constitute the Board. In the cities the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall appoint three Commissioners of Excise at a salary not exceeding $2,500 per annum. The license fee in cities shall be fixed in the discretion of the Board, at a sum not less than $30 nor more than $150; licenses to be granted on the written application of the applicant. No license shall be required to sell liquors in quantities over five gallons not to be used on the premises. The license shall not authorize sales on Sundays nor election days, except as to hotels entertaining travelers, nor prevent the sale of lager beer on Sundays in places not exposed to public view. Intoxication shall be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Mr. THAYER wished to know whether the substitute was the one that had been agreed upon in Democratic caucus.

Mr. M. NORTON replied that he was not obliged to answer that question; suffice it to say the bill was satisfactory to him.

After some discussion progress was reported, and the substitute ordered to be printed.

Societe Culinaire Philanthropique.

The annual ball of the Societé Culinaire Philanthropique of this City, was given, with unusual *éclat*, at Irving Hall, last evening. The ballroom was filled, and the supper room crowded. The great attraction of the affair lay, of course, in the last-named locality. It is safe to say that no more perfect banquet, in respect of rich edibles and rare methods of preparation, was ever placed before epicurean judges of vaster experience and more critical acumen. Nova Scotia salmon was stretched side by side with bear's meat, the choicest bits of the boar, moulded into a close resemblance of the living animal, faced military squares of British pheasants, and *filet de boeuf* was the plainest element of a tremendous list of *pièces de résistance*. The temptation to reprint the whole bill of fare is a strong one, but must be resisted. It was a most imaginative production. Fish, according to its text, was prepared *à la Borgia*, *culotte de boeuf* was arranged *à la Napoleon I.*, and amber-coated ham was dedicated to CHARLOTTE CORDAY, and tongue (not inappositely) to HENRI ROCHEFORT. The architecture, with truffles and nougat for stones, jelly for cement, and all kinds of ornaments, fashioned out of vegetables for coronal mouldings, was superb. From 10 to 12 o'clock the guests were admitted to inspect the tables and their cargoes, and just after midnight their pillage was commenced. Afterwards dancing was resumed, and was continued until dawn, President FERAUD and Floor Manager CHEROT, with M. TORRILHON, one of the most active members of the Society, and many courteous assistants supervising the festivities until the final whirl.

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

AMES.—On Monday, Feb. 7, at the Rectory of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, GEORGE C. AMES, Esq., late of Washington, D. C., aged 68 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., are invited to attend the funeral services at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights.

BEVERIDGE.—On Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA CURRIE, widow of the late John Beveridge, of Newburg, aged 75 years.

A service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., No. 73 Madison-av., at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The funeral services at Newburg, at 1½ P. M. same day, where the remains will be taken for burial.

BRUSH.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, JAMES E. BRUSH, son of the late Joshua Brush, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Piermont to meet the 9 A. M. train from Chambers-st., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 7, CATHARINE, wife of J. B. Crawford, and daughter of Rees and Margaret Lewis.

Funeral service on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 145 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

EAGER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the "Presbyterian Home," No. 45 Grove-st., MARIA EAGER, aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral to-day at 1 P. M., from the "Home."

HERRING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, WM. A. HERRING, Jr., aged 2 years and 3 months, son of Wm. A. and Elizabeth A. Herring.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

HEWITT.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Feb. 5, SALLIE C., wife of John M. Hewitt, and daughter of the late Dr. Isaac B. Munn.

JORDAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, only child of Thomas P. and Isabel D. Jordan, aged 1 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph C. Forbes, No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSTON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday evening, Feb. 6, FANNIE A., wife of the late John L. Johnston, and daughter of the late George Sherwood, in the 39th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Express train leaves 30th-st. at 10¼ A. M.

RIDDELL.—At Otawa, Kansas, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870, Rev. M. S. RIDDELL, D. D.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUSS.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Mrs. LOUISA RUSS, widow of Horace P. Russ, and daughter of the late Francis Blancard.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHEFFMEYER.—On Monday, Feb. 7, MARY ANN SCHEFFMEYER, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 184 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION.

The origin of this disease is not confined to the lungs, as many persons suppose. In many cases the disease originates in the liver or stomach. Many medical writers have declared that dyspepsia, or indigestion, is one of the most frequent causes of pulmonary disease. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, whose exclusive attention to consumptive cases for the last thirty-five years has made him thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of this fatal malady, certifies that dyspepsia is really a very common forerunner of consumption, and that it tends directly to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. In view of this fact, Dr. SCHENCK, in the treatment of consumptive cases, when indigestion is one of the prominent symptoms, prescribes his Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, (an infallible cure for dyspepsia,) to be used in connection with SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, and he finds that this combination of remedies greatly facilitates the cure. The evidences of Dr. SCHENCK'S success are very numerous. Some consumptives who have been cured by him are persons of the highest respectability, and their testimony may be seen in Dr. SCHENCK'S pamphlet, which will be forwarded by mail, on application, or can be had gratis of druggists and dealers.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55 A. M.; C and O, 8:40 A. M.; D and E, 8:25 A. M.; F and G, 8:05 A. M.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Salesrooms displayed unusual activity yesterday, sales taking place at three different stands simultaneously. The most important sales were those made by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., who disposed of a large amount of City property, including six lots on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Three of these, 150 feet from Fifth-avenue, were sold in one parcel in March, 1868, for $17,100, and little more than a month later for $6,000 over and above a mortgage of $12,000. In November, 1868, the same property was sold for $9,000 over and above the same mortgage of $12,000. Yesterday the three lots were disposed of separately, and brought an aggregate sum of $20,250. The other three lots, situated 270 feet east of Fifth-avenue, were sold in March, 1868, for $4,600 each; in May of the same year for $14,800 together; and in November following for $21,500, as appears in the recorded transfers of that year. Yesterday the three lots were struck down for $6,000 each.

The same firm sold four lots on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and four lots on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, directly in the rear of these. Those on One Hundred and Eleventh-street brought $1,500 each, and those on One Hundred and Twelfth-street $1,600. A lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 196 feet west of Third-avenue, with a two-story frame house, was sold for $3,500, while a similar house and lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Second-avenue brought $4,550. A three-story high-stoop house, with brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 90 feet east of Fourth-avenue, with a lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, was sold by the same brokers for $20,600. There was a mortgage of $10,000 on this property, held by the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., also disposed of a piece of property on the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth-street and First-avenue, occupied as a lumber yard, and a brick stable, the entire premises being 98 feet 9 inches by 100 feet, for $29,950. A vacant lot on the corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 35 feet by 50 feet 5 inches, brought $5,975.

JAMES M. MILLER offered for sale two houses and lots on the north side of Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, the lots being 20 feet by 99, and the houses 20 feet by 46.6, four stories high. Both lots were purchased by JACOB COHEN for $6,900 each. Mr. MILLER also disposed of a house and lot in Brooklyn, situated on Fort Greene-place, (late Canton-street,) between Fulton and De Kalb avenues. The lot was 15 feet by 100, and the house 15 feet by 40.6, three stories high, with a basement. The property was struck down at $6,500. Both of Mr. MILLER'S sales were made by order of the Supreme Court.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., (MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer,) disposed of the premises No. 501 Greenwich-street, consisting of a lot 22,3 feet by 75, with three-story brick store and dwelling, for $10,150, to close the estate of RICHARD T. COMPTON deceased. The same firm also sold by order of the executors of CHARLES M. OLCOTT, the property known as No. 132 Columbia-street, Brooklyn. It is situated 400 feet from Pierrepont-street, and the lot is 25 feet by 150, running quite through the block to Furman-street. The house, on Columbia-street, is 25 feet by 50, three-stories high, with attic and basement, and has a brown-stone front. The entire property brought $25,000.

To-day, JAMES M. MILLER will sell a large amount of property in Brooklyn, consisting of 492 lots and gores on different streets and avenues in the Eastern District. This is a peremptory sale in partition, and will take place at the Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will dispose of a considerable amount of City property, by order of the administrators of the late JOHN VANDERPOEL.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR reports the sale of eight lots west side of Avenue St. Nicholas, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, for $37,500. Also, three lots, south side One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, for $9,000. Also, two lots, north side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $5,200.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, s. w. cor. 8th-av. and 124th-st., 35x50.5 ...... $5,975
The property on s. e. cor. 1st-av. and 29th-st, lumber-yard and stable, 98.9x100 29,950
H. and l., n. s. 55th-st., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5 20,600
H. and l., s. s. 112th-st., 196 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100 3,500
4 lots, s. s. 112th-st., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.10½, $1,600 each 6,400
4 lots, n. s. 111th-st., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.10½, $1,500 each 6,000
H. and l., s. e. cor. 2d-av. and 109th-st., 17x66 4,500
1 lot, s. s. 84th-st., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2 6,875
1 lot, s. s. 84th-st., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2 6,750
1 lot, s. s. 84th-st., 190 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2 6,725
3 lots, s. s. 84th-st., 259.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 20x102.2, each $6,100 18,000

By James M. Miller.

H. and l., No. 333 East 31st-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 ...... $6,925
H. and l., No. 335 East 31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 6,900

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

H. and l., No. 501 Greenwich-st., 22.3x73 ...... $10,150

IN BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

H. and l., No. 51 Fort Greene-place, 272.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 15x100 6,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

H. and l., No. 132 Columbia-st., 400.5 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., house 25x50, lot 25x100 ...... $25,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Rivington-st., No. 46, 20x75, h. and l. $500
Same property 500
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100, h. and l. 27,000
Goerck-st., No. 1, 25x75, h. and l. 6,150
7th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x74.10 24,000
21st-st., s. s., 155.3 ft. e. of 8d-av., 20x92 11,800
35th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., ½ part, deed dated July, 1869 5,000
Same property 2,154
37th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9 9,000
40th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9 13,800
40th-st., n. s., 192.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.4x98.9 6,000
42d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x95.9, h. and l. .. 11,000
57th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x100.5, h. and l. 16,000
61st-st., s. s., 250.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x100.5 24,000
75th-st., s. s., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2 1,600
79th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 49x102.2, h. and 2 ls 36,000
114th-st., n. s., 555.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.10, h. and l. 8,500
Avenue A, w. s., 66.6 ft. s. of 2d-st., 19.3x64 ...... nom.
Same property 17,100
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65 .. 25,000
1st-av. and 57th-st., n. e. corner, 50.2x106.5 19,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 332, 5 years, per year $4,600
Nassau-st., No. 91, 1 room and closet in basement, 9 years, per year 800
St. Mark's-place, No. 98, 3 years, per year 1,900
3d-av., No. 2,295, 5 years, per year first 2 years 1,000
3d-av., No. 2,295, 5 years, remaining 3 years 1,200
Hudson-st., No. 298, first floor and cellar, 5 years and 5 months, per year 1,500
Oliver-st., No. 60, 3 years, per year ...... }
Oak-st., No. 45½, 3 years, per year ...... } 1,150
9th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9, 21 years, per year 500
8th-av., No. 72, 3 years, per year 2,400
Chambers-st., No. 117, first floor, basement and sub-basement, 5 years, per year, 2,500; for first 3 years and for remaining 2 years, per year 3,000
42d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 18 years, per year 1,800
129th-st., n. s., first house e. of 4th-av., 3 years and 3 months, per year 540

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 405 ft. e. of Powers-st., 90x20 .. $9,000
Baltic-st., n. e. s., 303.6 ft. w. of Albany-av., 196.6 x81.9x260x81.9x81.5 1,500
Canal-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x100 .. 1,500
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 167.1 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 100x25 225
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 192.1 ft. w. of Wyckoff-av., 100x25 225
Clove-st., w. s., 300.4 ft. n. of Vernon-av., 100.1x226x100x219 ...... }
Clove-st., w. s., 400.5 ft. n. of Vernon-av., 100.1x219x100x212 ...... } 4,375
Clinton-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Vernon-av., 100x300 }
Clinton-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Vernon-av., 100x300 }
Graham-st., e. s., 725 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x83.8 x25x83.9, ½ share 400
Graham-av., e. s., 725 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x83.8 x25x83.9, ⅔ share 800
Halsey-st., n. s., 456.3 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 3,500
Johnson-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 100x50 6,000
Keap-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Marcy-av., 100x20 1,100
Quincy-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 .. 2,000
South Oxford-st., e. s., 77.10 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 91.8x22 28,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 100x20 7,100
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Bond-st., 40x100 .... }
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100 .... } 16,500
Winthrop-st., n. s., 355.7 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 212x100 7,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-st., 100x25 1,100
North 2d-st., e. s., 171.6 ft. e. of 8th-st., 100x73 300
6d-st., n. s., 121 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 90x20 17,800
3d and North 12th-st., westerly corner, 100x150, ½ share 4,000
20th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 184.9x180.11x50 ...... nom.
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 36x93.7 3,200
Classon-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 26x100 5,000
Evergreen-av. and Conselyea-st., s. e. corner, 100x25 4,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 277 ft. w. of Broadway, 100x20 .. 5,500
Jamaica plank road, n. s. Broadway and Evergreen Cemetery, 65x126.7x148.1 2,430
Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Hall-st., 175x100 ... 1,800
Montrose-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 100x25 .. 1,300
Myrtle-av., n. s., (No. 155,) 46.6 ft. w. of Prince-st., 160x18.2 10,000
Same property 10,000
Washington-av., w. s., 199.7 ft. s. of Park-av., 100x20 7,000
5th-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. n. e. of 18th-st., 25x100 5,500
The entire property of the Brooklyn and Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company 100,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Kinney and Princess sts., n. w. corner, 25x75 ...... $2,000

Washington-st., s. s., [illegible] Hill-st., 44.5x120 ...... [illegible]
New-York-av., 454 ft. w. of Amity-st., 50x100 ...... [illegible]
Clinton-av., n. s., adjoining Adams-place, 25x120 4,000
Broad-st., w. s., 124 ft. n. Hill-st., 22x100 12,420
Barclay-st., 100 ft. s. Waverly-place, 25x103 2,500
Mulberry-st., w. s., 20x88.2 3,000
New-York-av., n. s., 161 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x100 1,100
Norfolk-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x96 2,200
Mechanics'-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Broad-st., 18.8x63 12,500
Astor-st., n. e. s., 173 ft. s. e. of Brunswick-st., 24.8x85.1 5,500
Belleville-av., n. e. corner Crane-st., 25x100 2,500

Montclair.

Cottage-place, 100 ft. n. of Munn-st., 45x157 ...... $563

Orange.

Monroe-st., s. s., 155 ft. of Bell-st., 50x107 ...... $600

East Orange.

Greenwood-av., e. s., 265 ft. s. of Springal-st., 133.4x559 ...... $8,000

Clinton.

Bruen-av., e. s., 181 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x124 ...... $280

Belleville.

Union-av., e. s., adj. W. Dean's place, 50x161 ...... $250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON STUYVESANT-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house on 12th-st., near 5th-av., 22x90xhalf the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—ON 19TH-ST., THE FIRST-class English basement four-story dwelling, 25 feet wide, about 70 feet deep all up; lot one half the block; near 5th-av.; house in complete order; possession May 1; terms easy; suitable for a private family or a professional gentleman. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE PROPERTY for business purposes, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., being 23 feet on Bleecker-st. by 75 feet on Downing-st.; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale very reasonable as the owner has no further use for it. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 139 West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., hardwood finish, extra plumbed; a No. 1 house at a bargain. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, No. 206 West 49th-st., or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on a fashionable street, near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF LOTS ON Washington Heights, (12th Ward,) fronting on Boulevard and Harlem River, for sale or exchange for country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY residence, a five-story brown-stone English basement, within two blocks of Union-square. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone dwelling on 22d-st., near 7th-av.; all modern improvements; price $19,500. JNO. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON 59TH-ST., near Lexington-av., a four-story brown-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements; price $15,000. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop Pennsylvania brick and brown-stone dwelling on 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at the low price of $11,500. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling on 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $36,0000. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED NEW-YORK City or Brooklyn property for a first-class country residence; Hudson River preferred. SNELLING & ADAMS, No. 453 7th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE.

At Cornwall, on the Hudson, a fine country seat of 170 acres, with private track.

Full printed particulars sent upon application to LEWIS BEACH, Newburg, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT PEL-ham for sale or exchange for improved City property, situated 3 miles from New-Rochelle Station, and lying directly on Long Island Sound, and eight miles from Harlem Bridge; improvements consist of an extra large mansion, (140 feet front by 45 feet deep,) built of granite, two stories, attic and basement, containing 22 rooms, exclusive of basement, in excellent order, with water on second floor, large carriage and stable and other necessary outbuildings; ground of 53 acres laid out in lawn, garden and meadow. The above place commands an extended view of the Sound and Long Island; is perfectly healthy, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For permits and price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND COMPRISing about 1,800 acres, situated in Ocean County, N. J., within three miles of numerous thriving villages and traversed by a railway, with station adjoining, advantageously located, elevated and well watered, abounding in bricks, fire clay, cranberry soil, and partly covered with sixteen years' growth of young timber, is now offered at a great bargain for cash, viz.: $12,500 for the tract; land of the same quality in the immediate vicinity and adjoining is held at $15 and $20 an acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing—A fine, large house, containing eleven bedrooms, with all modern conveniences; barn and other outbuildings, with three to five acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—LARGE house, well furnished; is in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, New-York; has bath, water closets, &c.; ten acres of land; plenty of fruit and good outbuildings; rent $1,500 a year. Address J. A. D., Box No. 164 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE PLEASant village of New-Rochelle, a neat dwelling, a few minutes of the depot, suitable for a large family, or ladies' boarding-school. A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 21 Mercer-st., New-York.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 8th-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 866 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES TO LET.

No. [illegible] William-st., first floor and basement.
No. 73 Maiden-lane, lofts.
Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River.
Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 19 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-st., 60x86. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 30th-st.; size of lot, 25x90; store, 25x60. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 154 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 889 LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NOS. 114, 117, 119 AND 121 WEST 49th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 21x56 feet, extra finish. Apply in No. 111, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 14 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT IN 13th, 21st, 22d, 33d, 38th and 40th sts. Also houses for sale. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO RENT—BY A FIRST-class tenant, an unfurnished 25x60 house, in or west of Irving-place, or between 6th and Lexington avs. and 16th and 49th sts. Address Box No. 2,650 Post Office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE LOTS,

BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY

IN

WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg.) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead Line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VAL-UABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpoel, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st.; house and lot south side 128th-st., near 2d-av.; valuable lots corner 2d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 113th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 113th sts., in rear of the 3d-av. lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms

THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

of the

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving a certified check of S. JACOBY & CO. on the Tradesmen's National Bank, altered from twenty-five dollars to twenty-three hundred and thirty dollars, to order of Pinkney & Co., dated Jan. 28, 1870. No. 1,335.

FINANCIAL.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD, First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Alleghany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

JAN. 19, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, NO. 74 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Continental Screw Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 74 John-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees and for three inspectors of elections, and for the transaction of such other business as many come properly before the meeting.

The polls will remain open for two hours.

C. T. SALISBURY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the 7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 130 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,

NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Dover Iron and Rivet Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to $50,000.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

JOHN T. POPE, Trustee.
G. M. THOMPSON, Trustee.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSI-ness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of New-Jersey Central Railroad Stock—No. 11,402, for 30 shares, in name of Fowler & Wilson, and No. 11,427, for 38 shares in name of Tower & Learned. The transfer of the above stock has been stopped and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward will be paid for their return to JOHNSON & DAY, No. 60 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅞	114⅛
Coupon, 1881	118	118½	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	114⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅝	115	10-40 Regis.	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅞	115⅛	10-40 Coupon	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅝	115	Gold	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅝	115	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅜	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,

Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A Specialty with

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

NEXT DOOR TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

We buy and sell the following securities;

CENTRAL PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "CONVERTIBLES" 7s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "STATE AIDS" 7s, gold.
UNION PACIFIC 6s, gold.
UNION LAND GRANT 7s, currency.
UNION INCOME 10s, currency.
KANSAS PACIFIC 7s, gold.
KANSAS JUNE and DECEMBER 6s, gold.
KANSAS FEBRUARY and AUGUST 6s, gold.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC 7s, gold.
OSWEGO AND MIDLAND 7s, gold.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 6s, gold.
DANVILLE AND URBANA 7s, gold.
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS 7s, gold.
MONTGOMERY AND EUFALA END 8s, gold.
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA END 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS WATER 6s, gold.
ST. LOUIS CURRENCY 6s.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, currency.
CINCINNATI 7s, currency.
DETROIT 7s, currency.
CLEVELAND 7s, currency.
CHICAGO 7s, currency.
BROOKLYN 7s, currency.
ST. JOSEPH 7s, currency.
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS 6s, gold.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OF-ficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

$100 TO $10,000 ADVANCED ON approved shipments to Wm. Neilson, Havana. Apply to J. B. CARBERRY, Produce Broker, No. 97 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870 ...... 106,809 79
ASSETS $306,809 79

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital $200,000
Surplus 168,372

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox. The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th inst.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY, FOOT OF 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870, THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. for six months ending Dec. 31, 1869.

JOHN F. CONOVER, President.

C. DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,099,443 00.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SUMONT ..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Parthia, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'day, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thurs'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers.

First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of Feb. 9 will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday..Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday..Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer. }	45	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer. }	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PERKINS....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built Passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.....Feb. 12 | EUROPA.....Mar. 5
NOLL.....Feb. 19 | INDIA.....Mar. 12
COLUMBIA.....Mar. 5 | CALEDONIA.....Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$155 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTANTINE, Captain PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24. For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 9 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 86 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERGUSON & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Captain LAMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES that any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. K. DAWMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Parties or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, can avoid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations in proceeding the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances by which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upwards available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 34 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every Month.

BRAZIL, Capt. THOMPSON, Feb. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKHAM, Feb. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SHOONS, March 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 20.

These splendid steamers sail on appointed times and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Express, Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached. Also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depôts at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; at 23d-st. and 8d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress for grown children; can give the best reference in the English language if required; has good reference. Address J. M., No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to grown children; five years references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 519 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; refers to her present employers, where she can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 508 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 346 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; City or country; is an excellent cook; can make game, soup, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk, butter, &c. Call at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; also dressmaking, perfect; is willing to assist with up-stairs work, if required; best City references. Call at 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook, bone and lard; the other as first-class nurse; German; good City reference given. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTwoman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SITUAtion as laundress, or would assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 626 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 240 4th-av. corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 55 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do light housework; has no objection to children; has good City reference. Call at No. 304 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands her business; is a good baker, and will assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 23 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly to go out by the day in families. Address No. 240 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; has three years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 3d-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE WASHER and ironer a gentleman's or family's washing at her own house; best of reference. Call at No. 460 8th-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 419 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; is thoroughly competent; the best of reference. Apply at No. 810 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; competent in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 23d-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 247 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts., in 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands family baking and pastry; no objection to a short distance in the country, if suited, or to a gentlemen's private boarding school; the best of reference. Call at No. 207 East 32d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (11th excellent City references, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; is a thorough laundress; wages $15. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and efficient workwoman, by the day or week, in a quiet private family, on ladies', children's and infants' clothes; has her own sewing machine. Call at No. 234 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class laundress or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best City references. Apply for two days at No. 45 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERman girl, a place for general housework, cooking or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 133 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with best City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 433 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a gentleman's family, by a Protestant with good reference. Address WAITERMAN, No. 437 East 121th-st., Room No. 2, rear house, for two or three days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN THOROughly understanding his business, a situation as waiter in some private family. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address L. G. D., gardener, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference. Address Box No. 389 Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man on a gentleman's place. Address A. B., No. 100 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO HAS been a merchant for the past twenty years, desires employment as purchaser, salesman or general manager in any respectable business where his energies and business acquaintance can be made available. Testimonials of the highest character offered. Address T. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESponsibility, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address E. THOMAS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE A vegetable garden on shares at Morristown; must buy the manure used. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER Of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all the houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps and plans and the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded and contained within the following limits, that is to say: on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

COAL.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHAldron in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 15th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a first-class, well-established and good-paying restaurant for sale; the building, which is well rented and in good order, to be sold with the business if occasion down town. For particulars address S. X., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE OF THE
"THOMPSON" COLLECTION,
NOW IN PROGRESS AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M., DAILY,
UNTIL THE ENTIRE LIST, COMPRISING
NEARLY TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,
SHALL HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States.—*N. Y. Herald, Editorial, Jan. 24.*

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and land occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say: $12,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870. }

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, medicine and case bottles, woven wire mattresses, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, &c., &c. Also, a considerable quantity of medicine, in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.

Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,)
ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY,
in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists.

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT
BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AT PRIVATE residence, No. 2 North Washington-square, one door from University-place.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the above-mentioned mansion, comprising in part elegant rosewood parlor and bedroom suites made to order by Roux, Hutchings, and others; fine velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, elegant French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant curtains and cornices, fine curled hair mattresses, French pillows and bolsters, rosewood buffets, extension tables, chairs, &c., &c. Elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, very rich cut glassware, decanters, wines, &c. Sale to commence with a very fine assortment of kitchen furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 69 Washington-square, south, (West Fourth-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and side tables, two pier and five mantel mirrors, piano forte, 6½ octave, Glen & Co., rosewood hall stand, walnut buffet, extension tables, dining and arm chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing table, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ART SALE—JOHN F. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of paintings belonging to John F. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, R. Gifford Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Veyrassett, Gentz, Quin, Yewell, Schreyer and others. This collection embraces thirty paintings, gems of art, of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition FREE, day and evening.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE OF CHOICE MODERN EUROpean cabinet pictures at auction; also, a few fine examples of the old masters, in good order without frames; also, the gleanings of an amateur artist's studio; American paintings in gilt frames. To be sold, without a limit, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., by order of assignee.
BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by A. M. CRISTADLER & SON, Auctioneers, in Weldon Hotel, No. 427 Broadway, corner of Howard. Catalogues and paintings now on exhibition.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ,

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual reception of the Twelfth Infantry, Company G, came off last evening at the armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Notwithstanding the weather, the attendance was as large as on any previous occasion, and the festivities were enjoyed to the fullest extent. Captain CHAS. J. MCGOWAN officiated as floor manager and gave general satisfaction. Dancing commenced at 9:30 and was continued with spirit during the entire night.

The fine marble bust of the late JAMES T. BRADY, by J. W. MACDONALD, has been completed, and is to be presented to-day to the Law Institute of this City, by the Committee of legal gentlemen appointed at a meeting of the Bar to procure a suitable memorial of the deceased. The bust is a most striking likeness, and gives full expression to the massive head and fine features of the original. Its cost, we understand, was $2,500.

Mr. WILLIAM MACKELLAR, for many years connected with the New-York Press, will lecture on "The Perils of Life" before the Young Men's Christian Association, (Harlem Branch,) corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, on to-morrow evening. The subject proposed is as novel as interesting, and, in the hands of the observant and thoughtful speaker, cannot fail to prove both entertaining and instructive.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. ELY presided. Letters were read on various subjects, such as "The Value of Old and New Corn for Fattening Hogs," "Large Crops in Illinois," "Vermin Among Fowl," "Swedish Clover," &c. Professor COLTON made some interesting remarks on the western portion of North Carolina. Mr. LOWE, of New-York, sent a paper on "The Tomato," and Mr. DISTURNELL read a paper on "Wheat," after which the Club adjourned. A full report of the meeting will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

Professor RHODE delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture, before quite a large audience, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. His subject was the "History of the World," illustrated with the stereopticon. Beginning with the gaseous state and chaos, the lecturer gave a pictorial illustration of the formation of the different strata and of the different plants and animals in existence during the different epochs in the world's history. Illustrations were also given of landscapes of the present day. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and we hope it will be repeated when the weather will permit more to enjoy it.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad for the ensuing year: G. W. Burnham, Frederick De Peyster, T. E. Butler, Waldo Hutchins, Wm. R. Stewart, John Wilson, John P. Moore, A. G. Jones, Henry Demarest, Josiah Jex, Henry Salisbury and Richard Mortimer.

Adjournments were made in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, in the cases of MORRIS L. HILL, the alleged defaulting cashier of Westchester County; of STEPHENS and WETMORE, the alleged dishonest gaugers, and of MORRIS LOZEE, charged with committing whisky frauds.

A brief session of the Microscopical Society was held last evening at Mott Memorial Rooms, No. 58 Madison-avenue, Dr. J. H. HINTON presiding. Observations were made on a cancer cut from the breast of a woman, followed by a discussion of diaphragms, as applied to various optical instruments. On account of the storm, the attendance was limited, and the meeting adjourned early.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, last evening repeated his entertaining lecture on "Marrying and Matrimony." It was frequently applauded.

Mr. MATTHEW D. GREENE, who died at his residence No. 130 Thompson-street, on Monday, was formerly very prominent in politics in Whig and old Republican times. He held the office of Harbor Master in 1855 and 1856, and in all other public offices held by him he discharged the duties with ability and credit. Mr. GREENE had a large circle of friends, who will be pained to hear of his death.

The steamer *Connecticut*, which has safely reached this City from Albany, found the ice from two to six and a half inches in thickness, and her paddles were nearly ruined from contact with the ice. She will not attempt to return at present.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 42, I. O. of G. T., has had the following officers installed by State Deputy MELROSE, viz.: W. C. T., FRED. G. COXSON; W. V. T., SOPHIA KINGDON; W. S. B., RUSH STODDARD.

"Ghosts and How they are Made" will be one of themes treated of in Professor NOYES' lecture on Friday evening next, before the Young Men's Christian Association. This is one of the interesting course now being delivered on the "Special Senses."

The annual ball of the Adams Express Employes Association was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The proceedings commenced at an early hour in the evening, and did not terminate until an advanced hour this morning, when the assemblage dispersed fully satisfied with the festivities. The different Committees performed their duties with courtesy and satisfaction to all.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman MILLER, MARY A. CARR was charged, at the instance of WM. KEARNEN, with a felonious assault, in stabbing him in the arm with a knife. It appeared that the prosecutor, who resides at No. 624 Sixth-street, had an altercation with the prisoner on Monday evening, when the latter seized a knife, with which she wounded him severely. The prisoner admitted the charge, but stated that she committed the assault in self-defence, as she apprehended that the prosecutor intended to take her life. She was held to answer.

MICHAEL DEVINE, a compositor, residing at No. 182 Division-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman MILLER, on a charge of shooting at ANDREW CULLEN, No. 113 Baxter-street, with intent to kill. Mr. CULLEN stated that he was standing near the entrance to his house on Monday, when the prisoner came up, and presenting a revolver at his head fired. Fortunately the shot did not take effect, and before the prisoner could repeat the offence he was arrested by Officers SHALVEY and JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct, who were on duty near the spot at the time. In his possession were found a number of forged checks on the Citizen's Bank, purporting to be signed by Sheriff O'BRIEN. DEVINE was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

JAMES A. ST. JOHN and AUGUST PAULI, each 17 years of age, were arrested yesterday, and arraigned before Judge QUINN to answer a charge of having collected money from JOSEPH HERMANN, of No. 11 Broadway, by means of forged orders. They were remanded for examination.

PATRICK RYAN, doing business as a liquor dealer in Chrystie-street, was held for examination yesterday, on a charge of violating the Internal Revenue law.

ISAAC LEICHENSTEIN, of No. 14 Ludlow-street, was held to bail yesterday by Justice QUINN at the Tombs, on a charge of having in his possession $100 worth of sewing silk stolen from the store of HAMIL & BOOTH, at No. 499 Broadway.

NELSON WHITMAN, a sailor, fell dead in South-street yesterday with heart disease. He resided at No. 65 Market-street.

At 6 P. M. yesterday a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 446 Broome-street, occupied by LOUIS GEHLEN & Co., umbrella makers; damage $150. The second floor, occupied by LENT & BRAMAN, trimmings, damaged $125. The building is owned by FRANCIS GIBBONS, and damaged about $150. All insured.

A fire occurred yesterday at No. 16 Lispenard-street, occupied by FORDMAN & BRO., hair manufacturers. Loss $100; insured $500.

A fire broke out in the basement of JOHN MCGUIGAN, dealer in second-hand furniture, yesterday. Damage $200.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON tendered his resignation as Pastor of the New-England Church, in Williamsburg, about a week ago, and the Church met to consider it on Monday evening. After some discussion the resignation was accepted. Mr. BACON seeks release from his present charge because he regards the interests of a large city parish as requiring care and labor such as are entirely beyond his physical powers of endurance, as well as because of his desire to occupy a position more in accordance with his tastes and his mode of working.

The Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Guck, Thorne, McGroarty, Willard, Travis and Elliott, who were appointed to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the City charter, have agreed to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to proceed to Albany to meet with the Special Committee appointed by the Democratic members of Kings County to report proper amendments.

JOHN TINCK, a German, 30 years of age, residing at No. 46 State-street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon, by swallowing some vitriol. He was taken to the City Hospital, and it is thought he will recover.

JAMES KIERNAN, a poor, dissolute fellow, about 35 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets, Eastern District.

It is reported that 42,159 persons visited Prospect Park last week.

There were 136 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Only one of these resulted from small-pox.

An important meeting was held Monday evening by some of the large property owners of Newtown, to devise means to reduce the taxes of the town and to mature some plan by which special legislation in favor of opening certain streets, at the expense of the entire town, can be defeated. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed.

LONG ISLAND.

At Richmond Hill, on the South Side Railroad, Mr. RICHMOND has in process of completion twenty residences. The streets and avenues have all been planted with shade trees. At Valley Stream E. B. LITCHFIELD has commenced ten dwellings, and the plans for twenty more are all in and accepted. At Woodbury, a station on the Rockaway branch, SAMUEL WOOD is building the finest hotel on Long Island. It will have a front of 200 feet, and will contain 140 rooms. Its cost, with furniture, will be upwards of $100,000. He is also building thirteen cottages, to be let to families wishing to occupy them for the Summer. It is expected that Woodbury will be one of the finest places of resort on the island.

The case of ALVIN OAKSMITH, the Patchogue wife beater, has brought to light some strange transactions of that strange family. It will be remembered that the bark *Western Bell* was overhauled off Fire Island, in 1863, and APPLETON OAKSMITH, with a number of men, captured. The bark was taken into Boston and condemned as a slaver, and OAKSMITH sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years. OAKSMITH escaped. The husband persuaded the wife first to send the oldest child ostensibly to its father and then follow it herself. The wife never found her husband, and since that day has not seen her children, she being entirely ignorant of their whereabouts. The brother of the wife and other friends have spent money and time, to no purpose, in trying to solve this mystery.

On Monday last, ALBERT MUNSON, a Marshal of Whitestone, was taken before Justice QUARTERMAN, on complaint of JOHN ATTEBRAND, who alleges that MUNSON extorted $4 from him, threatening to arrest him for some alleged crime. MUNSON was bound over in bonds of $500 to appear.

The revival interest at Patchogue, in the Methodist Church, is still unabated. Three sessions are held daily. Sixty new members have joined the Church during the last three weeks. Rev. Mr. STANSBURY, the pastor of the Church, aided by Rev. CHARLES JAYNE, of Brooklyn, conduct the meetings.

Powerful religious revivals are in progress in several villages of the island, and nightly meetings have been held for several weeks. At Sag Harbor, Catchogue, Patchogue and Yaphunk there is an unusual religious interest apparent, and a large number of conversions have occurred.

A few days since, a child ten months old, daughter of WM. HOMAN, of Yaphank, while tied in a high chair, fell over on the stove during the absence of its mother from the room, and was burned in a shocking manner. Its piercing cries attracted Mrs. HOMAN'S attention, who immediately hastened to its assistance. It is thought that the child will recover.

NEW-JERSEY.

A conductor of the Orange train on the Morris and Essex Railroad has been convicted of assault and battery in Newark for forcibly ejecting a passenger named HALL, who had made a habit of getting off the way train after his ticket had been punched, and pursuing his course to New-York by subsequent trains. The conductor, whose name is WORKHAUSER, drew the attention of the Superintendent to this breach of the Company's rules, and he received orders to eject HALL should he repeat the practice. It appeared from the testimony that the rule was disregarded from a neglected enforcement.

Yesterday afternoon the Overseer of the Poor of Newark caused the arrest of two impostors, named MARGERET BURKE, *alias* Capper, and WILLIAM JOHNSON, *alias* Perry McManus, on a charge of swindling him by false representions. The accused female is a soldier's widow, and continued to draw his pension since his death, although she married JOHNSON or McManus last October. This being unknown to the Overseer of the Poor, he supplied them with provisions and fuel as a destitute family, while the woman likewise, in order to procure more money for rum, sent her son to beg during the week and to different Sunday Schools on the Sabbath. They were remanded for a hearing.

A feud which has for some time existed between the pupils of St. Michael's school in Jersey City and a party of Hoboken boys, terminated in a sort of battle between them on Monday afternoon upon the Champion base-ball grounds in Jersey City. The Hoboken boys, drawn up in line, awaited the dismissal of the schoolboys, and attacked them as soon as they appeared. The schoolboys resisted stoutly, but were finally compelled to take to flight. Three of the assailants were taken into custody and committed yesterday for two days to the cells in the City Prison.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man about 35 years of age, named AMOS STACKHOUSE, and a German female named ELVIRA GROSSMAN, 18 years old, were arrested on a canal boat at Newark on a charge of cohabiting. The wife of STACKHOUSE is now in the Essex County Jail awaiting trial for adultery. The accused were reluctant to leave, and considerable force had to be used in conveying them to the Police Station, where they are now temporarily confined pending a preliminary examination.

Miss BRIDGET O'GORMAN delivered her second lecture on "Convent Life," in the Newark Opera House, last evening, to an audience of about fifty persons. She was allowed to proceed without interruption.

The trial of JAMES and JOHN LAUGHRAN, for having fired a liquor saloon owned by the former on Grand-street, in Jersey City, and of THOMAS CONNOLLY, as an accessory, was continued in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. It was testified by Miss CONNOLLY, who kept a millinery store adjoining, that she had overheard CONNOLLY and JAMES LAUGHRAN discussing the details of a plot to burn the store. It was also testified that the men had been heard to throw kerosene over the wall before applying the match. The premises had just previously been insured for $2,000.

An effort was made, but failed, on Monday evening in the Bergen City Common Council, to secure a hearing for Ald BAUER, of the Police force, who, with Chief KEENAN, was deposed from his position some time since, for political reasons.

The citizens of Bergen City held a meeting at the room of the Citizens' Association last evening to take measures to further the Boulevard project.

A man named DAVID MORAN was committed in Newark yesterday morning, on a charge of robbing the grocery store of LOUIS HAUSER. Another alleged burglar, named JOHN FAY, was arrested in a house on Nesbit-street, Newark, where he secreted himself during the absence of the family.

A man named HELREY, of Newark, has been missing from his home since Sunday. His friends fear he is insane.

Mr. JONATHAN MEEKER was thrown from his carriage at Milburn on Monday afternoon, receiving injuries that it is feared will prove fatal.

The Union County owners of meadow lands make strong objections to the passage of the new bill for the improvement of their lands. They are of the opinion that the projectors of the old Driggs Land Improvement bill are at the bottom of the present project.

A Newark hatter named HENRY PROBST was yesterday held to bail on a charge of committing an atrocious assault and battery on a man named GEO. DUER.

The Committee on Consolidation will, it is said, report in favor of allowing the Aldermen in Jersey City and others to hold over under the new charter.

WM. WALKER was found insensible on Monday morning at his residence in York-street, Jersey City. He died in the evening at the Jersey City Hospital. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest to-day.

On Monday night two fires originated in Elizabeth, caused by the explosion of kerosene lamps, but, fortunately, entailing only slight damage and no personal hurt.

Officer DEPREN, of the Elizabeth Police force, averted a probable railroad accident on Monday night, by taking charge of a team which a drunken man was undertaking to drive across the track in the presence of an approaching train.

Kings County Republican General Committee—Sympathy for Cuba.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met in Brooklyn last evening, GEORGE C. BENNETT presiding.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the delegations headed as follows: First Ward, E. A. STUDWELL; Sixth Ward, E. D. WEBSTER, and the Twenty-first Ward, J. ALLEN.

In the case of the Twelfth Ward, the Committee reported in favor of WM. H. BURLEIGH and CHAUNCEY M. FELT being a Committee to make a new enrollment, and to hold a new election for ward officers and delegates to the General Committee on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23.

J. B. WILLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the people of Cuba in their efforts to establish a Republican form of government, have our deepest sympathy, and should call forth the most earnest efforts in their behalf; and

Whereas, The time now spent in the councils of the nation in discussing vague generalities of international law, suggest to us the propriety of intimating to our Representatives and Senators in Congress that the sentiments of this body, at least, are in sympathy with those who are struggling to maintain institutions in accordance with our own; and

Whereas, A *de facto* Government has been maintained for over one year, the cause of liberty and free institutions demand from the Government of the United States the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba, by granting to them belligerent rights.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Colonel E. B. LANSING spoke in support of the resolutions and urged their adoption by a unanimous vote.

Messrs. GEO. C. BENNETT, E. A. WEBSTER and other gentlemen were opposed to the resolutions being cast in the form in which they were offered, and they were referred to a special committee of five, to report at the next regular meeting.

The Committee soon after adjourned.

DOWN AMONG THE COCK PITS.

A Visit to Some of the Dens in Madison-Street—The Keepers Swear Vengeance on All Who Oppose Them, Particularly Mr. Bergh.

Since the recent disastrous raid made by the detectives of Mr. BERGH among the disreputable frequenters of the cock pits of New-York and Brooklyn, there has been great excitement, and bitter feeling prevails among all classes of low sporting men, especially in the Seventh Ward, against the author of their trouble; and, under the present state of affairs, it would undoubtedly be at a great risk for Mr. BERGH to show himself among their miserable haunts in Cherry and Madison streets. To show what an immense power these cut throats wield in the politics of the City and what use they make of their influence, it may be stated that a petition has been gotten up, to be presented by Hon. BRYAN REILLY, member of Assembly from the Seventh Ward, to the Legislature, abolishing Mr. BERGH'S Society entirely. Those who were arrested by the Police last week, while in the midst of their disgusting sport, were released almost as soon as Mr. BERGH had quitted the Station House, although at the time it was understood between him and the Sergeant at the desk that the prisoners would be detained until he could appear on the following morning and prefer charges. Their friends, the politicians, in the meantime had no trouble in effecting their release.

The patrons of this barbarous and inhuman sport are composed of the lowest strata of society, of every nationality and sex, for females—provided they can pay the entrance fee—are allowed to enter the pits, and stake their money on their favorite bird. Not unfrequently candidates for and members of the City Council lend their presence, and bet freely with their friends, the thieves and blacklegs. In the "good old days" before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was in existence, these cock fights were the school of the future politician. The one who could handle his bird to frequent victories was a noted man and is now. They lead with their pals, the dog and prize fighters, the gangs of "repeaters" at every election, and get well paid for their trouble. In Madison and Cherry streets, nearest to Grand-street, the cock pits are mostly located. Entering a saloon door, day or night, the visitor, be he decently clad, is confronted with a motley crowd of human beings, who eye him suspiciously in a quiet way, for they are constantly in dread of a visit from the detectives, but after the rough crowd is called up to the bar and indulge in a drink of their favorite beverage—a hot, fiery fluid called "Bourbon," by the barkeeper, they grow communicative, and talk about the recent fights, how Teddy Looney handled "speckled Ben," and how badly "Mickey Fitzgerald" used up "Johnny the Greek," (the names of favorite birds.) But to find the pits is the worst part of the affair. In all of the saloons when a main is to come off the men are informed by signals and quietly wend their way to the pits in groups or singly to avoid suspicion, for among their numbers are what are termed by them "Stool Pigeons," in the employ of Mr. BERGH, who are constantly on the lookout for mains, which, when all right, word is sent up to Headquarters and the Police make a descent. When the detectives are too hot on the scent they change their base to Williamsburg and Hudson County, New-Jersey.

The most noted den where cock fighters are wont to meet is that kept by "Mike" REYNOLDS in Cherry-street. The proprietor himself is a blear-eyed veteran of considerable ward influence, about 60 years of age, forty of which he has devoted to fighting and training game birds; he is looked upon with a sort of reverence by the rest of the fraternity, by reason of his great experience. A TIMES reporter visited his saloon yesterday afternoon to ascertain his feelings in regard to Mr. BERGH'S recent movements. The old man had evidently been on a spree, as he spoke very freely, and all who were present, by their looks, were evidently displeased at his saying too much to a stranger. The following colloquy ensued, which goes far to show, if words amount to anything, that they will fight the officers of the law to the bitter end:

REPORTER—How long have you been in this business?

MIKE—Well nigh on six and thirty years.

REPORTER—What do you think of Mr. BERGH'S recent action in arresting a number of your friends for cock fighting?

MIKE—I think the thing is onconstitutional, and he had no more right to interfere than I would to stop a horse race.

REPORTER—But do you not think it cruelty to animals when not unfrequently six and seven fowls are killed in the pit?

MIKE—No; not a bit. Roosters ain't animals. Where can you find anything in the Scripter, or any other book, that says they are?

REPORTER—I refer you to Mr. BERGH for that answer.

MIKE—Hang BERGH, the superannuated old thief. Why don't he give GIBBONS back his birds? They're his property, and there that old Yankee has 'em in his office a fatteneu of them, and I guess when they're fit to eat he'll inwite his frens and have a good time. Them cocks wot he captured is worth $10 apiece, and it's downright robbery, I swear it is.

REPORTER—Everything is fair in war. You men know the law, although you choose to ignore it and its penalty by having matches daily in different places, and yet, when you happen to be arrested, you raise a howl of indignation.

MIKE—We have as good a right to squeal as if you were knocked down and robbed. It's all the same. No Judge in this City will convict us, for they know well wot we would do to 'em. Why, they wouldn't keep their "posish" six months if they go back that way. If I ever see the old duffer I'll make him sick. You jest tell him if he comes down this way to interfere we'll make it warm, I'm —— if we don't.

REPORTER—Well, Mr. BERGH says that some of your best men, men whom you would not expect, are his main informers—who give him all the information he wants; so you can't throw all on him.

MIKE—(Evidently staggered)—Boss, if that's so, we've got to watch our men; but I don't believe what the old hog says. They can't be any of our boys to do such a mean trick as that. We're on the lookout, and we'll fight him in the Courts as well as the Assembly, and I'll bet my head against a cent that we beat him.

At this the whole crowd yelled their approval, and our reporter departed for several other dingy, dilapidated saloons in Cherry-street, where the gossip was entirely devoted to Mr. BERGH'S detectives, and the recent raid. They all express a decided wish to punch that estimable gentleman's head, should he make them a visit. The majority of the matches are now fought in the outskirts of Williamsburg, where the "fancy" have no fears of arrest.

The First Noonday Prayer Meeting at "Kit" Burns'.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather about sixty persons attended the first noonday prayer meeting at the former home of "Kit" BURNS, in water-street, yesterday. Among them were two weather-beaten sailors, who united heartily in the services, several women, who were evidently denizens of the depraved neighborhood, besides many who were not, and a number of the worst boys in the vicinage, who apparently found it difficult to maintain a respectful demeanor, but nevertheless sat it out and, perhaps, some of them received lessons that they will never forget. The services consisted of prayer, psalm-singing and exhortation to repentance and good works, and were conducted by Rev. Messrs. HORN, LITTLE and other clergymen, assisted by several volunteers in the Water-street army of occupation. Most of those present united in the singing and the result was sounds discordant to all save Christian ears. To these it was sweet music, and there will be more of it to day at noon. Prayer meetings will be held at the whilom dog-pit daily at the same hour, and evening meetings will soon be inaugurated there.

The Thompson Collection of Paintings—Sales Yesterday—Principal Pictures Disposed of and the Purchasers.

The sale of paintings belonging to the Thompson collection was continued yesterday, at LEEDS' Art Gallery, and the attendance at the morning session, notwithstanding the storm, was large, the rooms being crowded. As a whole the building was perhaps a little more lively than on the day previous, and the prices at which the paintings sold somewhat more generous. On Monday 240 paintings were disposed of, bringing in the aggregate $10,360 50. At the morning sale of yesterday 119 pictures, numbered from 241 to 359, inclusive, were struck off, and the amount realized was $4,967. Among the most general buyers of the sale were Mr. H. C. LEWIS, of Coldwater, Mich.; Mr. D. E. MEADE, of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. ROGERS, of Salem, Mass.; Mr. HUGHES, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. W. W. GOODRIDGE, of New-York; Mr. MCCLEES and Mr. BARLOW, a dealer of Washington, D. C.

The following were the principal paintings sold during the morning, with the number, title, price and names of purchasers, in order: No. 242. "Lafayette and Madame Roland drawing a plan for the Festival of the French Federation in 1791," by BAUER, J., said to be painted from life, $120, purchased by H. C. LEWIS, of Coldwater, Mich. No. 247. "View in Shelbourne, N. H." by BIERSTADT, A., $33, bid in. No. 257. "The Dead Christ with Mary Weeping," by CRAYER, GASPAR DE, $112 50, Mr. DURR, a dealer. No. 271. "The Old Roadside Inn," by WILLIAMS, E. P., (London,) $415; Mr. LIVINGSTON, of this City; the highest priced picture sold during the morning. No. 272. "Scene in Wales," by MORVILLIER, $225; Mr. JAMES SMITH, of this City. No. 273. "Dover Cliffs, with the Pier Head Lighthouse and the Three Mills, which serve as a Landmark," by CAMPBELL, S., $250; Mr. LEWIS, of Michigan. The competition on all three of these pictures was quite active, and the bidding spirited. No. 275. "View of the White Mountains," by FOSTER, S. B., $102 50; Mr. FROSSE, of New-York. Nos. 279 and 280. "Duck Shooting" and "The Cow House," both by BIERSTADT, [illegible] sold for $65 and $100 respectively, and purchased by Mr. W. W. GOODRIDGE, of this City. At this point in the sales some 40 unimportant pictures were struck off in succession, exciting no particular attention, and bringing small prices. No. 320. "White Mountains," by SPEAR, T. T., $180; Mr. LEWIS. No. 322. "View of Tivoli," by BEMMEL, W. VAN, $260; Mr. FORD, of New-York. No. 328. "Landscape," by a pupil of POUSSIN, GASPAR, $105; Mr. JOHN L. CRAWFORD, of Baltimore, Md. No. 343. "A New-England Sunset," by BIERSTADT, A., $209; Mr. BARLOW, dealer, of Washington, D. C. No. 346. "Charity," by SCHIDONE, BARTOLOMEO—a painting for which Mr. THOMPSON, as was stated, paid $3,000; purchased by Mr. D. E. MEADE, of Dayton, Ohio, for $380. No. 356. "Pembroke House, Plymouth Water," by REINAGH, R. R., $140; Mr. KEEF, of this

Among the lesser paintings sold were: A mythological piece, by LEMOIN, $52 50; "Concord," by RIDOLFI, $62 50; "Horse Startled by Lightning," by MORLAND, $67 50; "Sappho," by WESTALL, (R. A.,) $52 50; A Flemish scene by HORREMANS, (the younger,) $65; "Landscape and Cattle," by SHAMAN, $75; two marine views, by ISABEY, (companion pieces,) $81 each; landscape, by BIERSTADT, $32, bought by Mr. SHIPMAN, of New-York. Portrait of Miss ERSKINE, by Sir HENRY RAEBURN, $57 50. Female figures, by RENOU, $53. Portrait, by RAUX, $58, and portrait of CHARLES J. FOX, by GAIMSBOROUGH, (R. A.,) $55, both purchased by Mr. BARLOW. A "Danae," by WASHINGTON ALLSTON, $70, sold to Mr. MCCLEES. "Landscape," by DINGLE, $62 50, and "St. John," painted by SIRANI, $52, bought by Mr. W. B. MOTT.

The sale of last evening commenced with lot No. 361, and comprised some of the best pictures in the collection. As a general thing, however, they were sold at very low prices. "Blowing Hot and Cold," by JACOB JORDAENS, brought $210; a portrait by Sir GODFREY KNELLER, $80; "Emigrant Train Attacked by Indians," by CHAS. WIMAR, $1,000, the purchaser being a Mr. LEWIS; "The Sacrifice of Prolixena," by CHAS. NATOIRE, $175; a landscape, by BLOEMEN, $105; "Summer Heat," by C. WAINWRIGHT, $105; landscape, by H. P. HUNT, $100. The remaining pictures, chiefly small landscapes and portraits, sold at merely nominal prices. About one-third of the whole collection has now been disposed of.

MURDER TRIAL AT NEWARK.

Leonhardt Schumm at the Bar for the Murder of Cornelius Stahl—The Testimony.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, yesterday the trial of LEONHARDT SCHUMM for the murder of CORNELIUS STAHL was commenced before Judge DEPUE and Associate Justices TEESE, GUILD and ISE. The Court room was crowded with an eager audience, principally composed of Germans, who manifested much interest in the proceedings. The prisoner sat by the side of his counsel and betrayed deep concern in the proceedings, He manifested much nervousness and trepidation. He is by no means ferocious looking. The facts of the case were fully published in our columns at the time of the occurrence, and may be briefly summarized as follows: Late on the night of the 27th of November or early on the morning of the 28th, a party of the boarders of JACOB HESSE, residing at No. 31 Bowery-street, Newark, entered the barroom and commenced drinking copiously, till they become rather intoxicated. A quarrel subsequently ensued, which was renewed three times, in which several of the party, among whom was the deceased, participated. The evidence elicited as to the stabbing of SCHUMM was somewhat obscure and contradictory, as all were drunk, and apparently oblivious of everything that transpired. The prosecutor of the pleas, Mr. TITSWORTH, reviewed the salient points of the case, and alluded to the absconding of the prisoner, the offering of a reward for his capture and his final arrest in Connecticut by a member of the New-Haven Police force.

The first witness was JACOB HESS, the proprietor of the saloon in which the murder occured. He testified he witnessed the inception of the quarrel, and went to call some of the other boarders to quell the disturbance, but when he returned he found SCHUMM bleeding; he then closed up the saloon, and went for a doctor, and told some parties outside who wanted to get in that deceased's nose was only cut; this announcement by HESS prevented a police officer from entering, as well as a man named WORTH, who went out in the middle of the affray, to call the "watch;" witness stated that he had known SCHUMM for a long time; three knock downs during the scrimmages, the last one being between STAHL (deceased) and a man named WINKLE, after which the former got up and approached the bar where SCHUMM was standing, who was a room-mate of WINKLER; he knew no more of the occurence.

Dr. DEDD, the County Physician, next testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination on the body, and concluded that death resulted from a stab wound inflicted on the left ventricle of the heart.

L. W. THOMPSON, Surveyor, being then sworn, produced a diagram of the scene of the murder. He was followed by CHRISTINA HAMMEL, who swore he saw the fight, but at the moment of the stabbing his back was turned, as he was attending to the stove.

At this period of the trial the Court adjourned till this morning. The trial is likely to last several days.

A Patriotic Movement.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York, of which Colonel PELL, of this City, and Colonel McQUADE, of Western New-York, are members, appointed recently to effect an amalgamation of that body with the Union Home and School, whose objects are similar, has succeeded in accomplishing its mission. Under the new arrangement the Board of Managers will be increased to thirty members, equally divided between the representatives of both organizations. The Advisors Committee, at present consisting of fifteen gentlemen, is to be increased by the addition of fifteen comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the other Committees are to be shared equally between the two bodies. An effort is being made to induce the Legislature to appropriate a *per capita* allowance for the children now under the care of the Union Home and School, and it seems probable that so worthy a bill will pass by an unanimous vote.

Williams College Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of this City and vicinity will take place at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, on the evening of Feb. 22, 1870, (the anniversary of the birthday of EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, the founder of the College,) at 6 o'clock. President MARK HOPKINS and other members of the faculty, and a number of the Alumni, will be present on the occasion. Gentlemen attending at the dinner will be allowed to introduce ladies into the dining hall at 8 P. M., in time to listen to the addresses; and arrangements will be made for the occupation by the ladies of one of the parlors until the time for their reception in the dining hall. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee, which is as follows: Charles A. Davison, No. 54 William-street; Henry H. Anderson, No. 49 Nassau-street; Thomas M. North, No. 137 Broadway; Dudley Field, No. 6 Pine-street; W. P. Prentice, No. 29 Wall-street; John Adriance, No. 176 Broadway; Archibald Hopkins, No. No. 8 Pine-street; Eugene Jerome, No. 52 Wall-street; Henry V. O. Myers, No. 84 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The umbrella manufacturers of this City—about a dozen houses—have agreed among themselves upon a uniform scale of prices for their goods, and also upon a uniform scale of wages to be paid to their hands, and have initiated matters by a reduction of the wages of these hands, all girls, who thereupon struck. There are about 800 girls engaged in the umbrella-making business in this City, over 500 of whom assembled last night in mass meeting at No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of adopting a plan of operations, and also for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization, with a view to joining the Workingmen's Union, the President of which, Mr. YOUNG, was present at the meeting and kindly assisted the girls in their organization. Committees for each shop were appointed, who will get the names of those that will join the Society, the Committees to report to the meeting next Saturday evening, until when it adjourned.

Fraudulent Assessments for Local Improvements.

Over two thousand real estate owners of this City have signed a memorial to the Legislature, remonstrating against the proposed alterations of the laws of 1858, chapter 338, "relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York," on the following grounds:

1. That the statute as it now exists is a protection to real estate owners against the numerous frauds which have been perpetrated in laying assessments. 2. That it affords a speedy, which becomes the only effective, remedy, where real estate is so rapidly changing hands or frequently mortgaged, as in this City. 3. That the mere fact of a sale of assessed property by the City authorities renders valid, under the proposed act, an assessment admittedly illegal and fraudulent. 4. That the proposed act is asked solely for the reason that the present act has furnished a remedy against numerous fraudulent impositions upon real estate in this City. 5. That the proposed law is retroactive, and summarily legalizes all fraudulent assessments, and puts an end to all pending proceedings to vacate them.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. American Securities opened quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 106; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. for Red Winter. Corn, 26s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 57s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Sperm Oil firm. [illegible] 3s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 3s. ⅌ cwt. for do. afloat. Calcutta Linseed, [illegible]. Linseed Cakes, £9 5s.@£9 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Common Rosin quiet. Tallow dull at 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Feb. 7—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Feb. 7—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 15 marc bancos 14 schilling.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum opened heavy at 59½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—Consuls for money, 92⅛; for account, 92¼; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet and steady at 92@92⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 8.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 106¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 3d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, of which 10,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Pork declining. Lard declining.

COTTON—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to this port for the week ending the 5th inst., have been 18,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 P. M.—Tallow firmer but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum closed with a declining tendency; Standard White, 58½f.

BREMEN, Feb. 8.—Petroleum closed active at 6 thalers 70 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair request; buyers of No. 2 at 79½c.; in the afternoon No. 2 dull at 79½c. cash and seller February; 80c.@80¼c., seller March. CORN firmer; No. 2, 69¾c.@70c.; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 38c.@38¼c. for No. 2, cash, and seller this month. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 2 fresh. BARLEY inactive at 65c.@70c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull, inactive and nominal; sales at 92c.@92½c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK active and higher, at $25 50@$25 75, cash, and seller March; $26@$26 12½, buyer March; $25 75 buyer, and $25 50, seller February; $25 87½@$26, seller April. LARD steady and in good demand at 14½c. cash and seller March. HAMS—Green, 12½c.@13c.; Sweet-pickled, 14c.@14½c. MEATS moderately active; Country Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short Clear Middles, 14c.; Short Ribs, 13½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, buyer first half of March, 10½c. Dressed HOGS dull and easy at $10@$10 12½ for Prime lots, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS firm and steady, with a fair demand at $8 50@$8 75 for Common to Fair shipping; $8 80@$9 for Good to Choice; $9 10@$9 25 for Extra Prime. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 13,600 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—TOBACCO a shade easier, and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR active, and unchanged. WHEAT firm for low grades; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 93c.; No. 2 Red, $1 03@$1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 09@$1 12½. CORN declining; Choice Dry-mixed, 75c; Choice Yellow, 76c.; Prime to Choice White, 78c.@82c. OATS dull at 40c.@48c., in bulk; 52c.@54c., sacked. BARLEY easier at 93c.@$1 10 for Minnesota Spring. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY, 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $27@$27 25, including 5,000 bbls. seller this month at $27. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10½c. Clear Rib SIDES, 14c. Clear SIDES, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD dull at 15c. for Prime Steam. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull, with a large supply; sales at 72c.@74c., the latter for White. OATS in moderate demand at 50c.@55c. RYE, 85c.@90c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm at full rates. WHISKY steady at 93c. HOGS nominally unchanged; the season is about over. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK held at $27; salable at $26 50. LARD depressed; Prime Steam sold at 14½c.@14½c.; Kettle nominally 16c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders offered at 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides held at 16½c.@16½c., none out of smoke; no demand. EXCHANGE dull at ¼@1-10 off buying.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet: Middling, 23½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN—Ear, in bulk, 77c. RYE, 90c.@95c. OATS quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales, 142 hhds. at $3 50@$5 50 for Trash; $6@$7 for Lugs; $7 50@$9 for common Leaf; $9 50@$11 for medium; $11 50@$13 75 for fair to good Leaf. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Tierces, packed, 19½c. WHISKY steady at 93c.@94c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; White Michigan, $1 35@$1 50. CORN quiet at $1 05. BARLEY held at $1 03 for prime Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL—$2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 64c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—COTTON in light demand; Middling Upland, 25½c. FLOUR—Small business; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$5 25; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in light demand; Pennsylvania Red, $1 22@$1 25. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 88c.@92c. OATS steady at 54c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 21c.@21½c.; Refined, 29½c.@29¾c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $27@$27 50. LARD, 16½c. WHISKY steady; Western iron bound, $1.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; Michigan held at $1 22; Regular, $1 10; Amber—sales at $1 02½; No. 1 Red held at $1 12½, buyers offer $1 10; No. 2, $1 03 bid. CORN dull and lower; New, 70½c. OATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,800 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 39,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The severe snow and hail storm prevailing restricts business, and very little was done in any department. COTTON dull and nominally 24½c. FLOUR dull, with a very small business. There were no receipts of GRAIN; very little was done, and the market was nominally as quoted yesterday. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect, and the business very small. WHISKY in good demand at 98c. for wood-bound.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Feb. 8.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 522 head. The market has improved, and the decline in prices last week has been recovered. Sales of extra at $12 50@$13 25; first quality, $11 50@$12 25; second quality, $10 50@$11 25; third quality, $8@$10 25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,258 head. There was a fair trade in Sheep, but it was hardly equal to that of last week; sales in lots at $2 50@$4 50; extra, $5@$8 each.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet at 24½c.@24½c. for Middling; sales 5,200 bales; receipts, 11,767 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,360 bales. PORK dull at $29 25. OATS advanced to 80c. SUGAR firmer; prime, 12½c.@12½c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 121⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131⅛. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Nothing was doing to-day in any article usually quoted, and prices are nominally unchanged. GRAIN IN STORE here yesterday—Wheat, 692,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels; Barley, 100,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Peas, 4,500 bushels; Malt, 19,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT steady at 84½c. for No. 1; 79½c. for No. 2. OATS unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull. Dressed HOGS heavy at $9 75@$10 12½. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—WHEAT in moderate demand; Amber State, $1 28. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. for State. No sales of CORN. The market for BARLEY favors buyers. OATS easier; sales of small lots at the Susquehanna Depot at 55c.@55½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 11 for No. 1; $1 05 for No. 2. CORN—New held at 80c.; rejected, 72c.; old nominal. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE heavy and unchanged. BARLEY heavy and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull at 24c.; receipts, 1,294 bales; exports, 625 bales. FLOUR, $5@$5 50 for Superfine. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 68c.@70c. LARD, 16½c.@18c. PORK, $28. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Sides, 15½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 18; No. 1 White, $1 09@$1 10; Amber Regular, $1 01@$1 02. OATS—State, 47c. BARLEY, $1 50 ⅌ cental bid for No. 1. Dressed HOGS, $10 20@$10 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR and WHEAT are unchanged, with light transactions. LEGAL TENDERS, 83⅛.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Stocks weak; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅛; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania R. R., 56⅛. Gold, 120⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	25
Halifax	N. W	Clear	8
Portland	N. N. W	Cloudy	20
Boston	S. E	Cloudy	33
New-York	N. E	Snowing	32
Philadelphia	N. E	Snowing	34
Wilmington, Del.	N. E	Snowing	36
Augusta, Ga.	W. S. W	Cloudy	49
Oswego	S. E	Snowing	28
Buffalo	E	Snowing	36
Pittsburg	N	Snowing	32
Chicago	W	Clear	—
Louisville	N. W	Cloudy	31
Mobile	N. W	Clear	42
Key West	N. W	Cloudy	57
Havana	N	Cloudy	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Feb. 10	New-York	Havana.
Fah Kee	Feb. 10	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nebraska*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 8—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg.*—H. G. Ward, D. N. Barney, lady and servant, Miss Bell Barney, Miss Lucy Barney, F. A. Turner, N. L. Derby, C. A. Garrigues, W. Young, Miss Delia Gurnee, N. D. Turner, W. E. Silsbee, A. V. Tiedemann, Captain A. F. Voss, Captain H. Keding, M. Mitchell, Louis Landsberger, Chs. M. Schiely, E. F. A. E. Dumouchel, Louis Loeb, Herm. Schmidt, Bernhard Hercher, Miss Friederike Kunstner, Mrs. Sophie Holtz, Miss Hedwig Hercher, J. Herafeldt, Leop. Friedberger, L. Friedberger, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 8—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Walter J. Rogers, Mrs. Henry Robertson, John Little, Henry Might, Alexander Black, A. J. Earle and wife, Chas. Wall, Miss J. Buckley, Miss Louisa Isaacs, H. H. Hyde and wife, James Sprit, Mr. Barmer, Albert S. Reid, Ed. H. Twining, Henry Dunlop, Jas. Williams, Frank R. Schoyer, M. L. Dimmick, E. Hill.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—W. J. Varun, Mrs. Lebby and child, Mr. Mosely, Miss M. J. Gibbs, A. H. Poe, C. H. Sloan, G. H. Oakland, J. B. Curtis, Mrs. C. B. Curtis, Mrs. Smith and child, T. J. Wilkins, W. H. Anderson, Wm. Ryan, A. G. Sage, A. Rose, R. Gilchrist, C. Girken, F. Wells, F. Radcliff, J. L. Howe, L. E. Howe, Miss S. C. Wells and 3 children, Mrs. A. S. Bixby and servant, J. C. Martin, Mrs. E. P. Durand and daughter, Miss Kate Beck, J. B. Dennett, L. Lovely, C. Hollin, J. W. Quintard, C. Schank, wife and child, D. W. Tilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon sets.. 1 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 22 | Gov. Island. 2 11 | Hell Gate.. 3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Lockhead, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Wallace, Adams, Buenos Ayres, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Bertha, (N. G.,) Schwartz, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Templar, Bartlett, Cadiz, Lunt Bros.

Schrs. Curtis Tilton, Hughes, Santa Cruz, (Cuba,) Overton & Hawkins; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Gen. Torbert, Shepard, Philadelphia; Antecedent, Pendleton, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Richmond, Cobb, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Mary Mankin, Tyler, Brunswick, Ga.; Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Stow, Rankin, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hamburg, Sanborn, Elizabethport, Chase, Talbot & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Jan. 29, and S. W. Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Left New-Orleans Jan. 30 A. M., S. W. Pass 4 P. M. Experienced heavy N. E. gales since 3d inst.; 4th, off Frying pan Shoals, had a heavy N. E. gale, during which carried away steering geer, main spencer, and washed away water closets off the decks.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 29, and S. W. Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Feb. 7, 8 A. M., passed steamship South Carolina, bound N.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Beta, Brown, of and from East Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Jane, Goram, Connecticut River.

Schr. Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Norwalk.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Below—Steamer Lawrence, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 8.—The bark R. B. Walker, Matanzas, for New-York, put in here for harbor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Sld. steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, for New-York.

7th.—Arr. steamship Cortes, Nelson, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—Arr. bark Warren Ordway, from Havana for Baltimore; schr. Mediator, from Norfolk.

Off the port—Steamship Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. R. Caldwell, from New-York.

Sld. brigs Opollo, for Liverpool; Castillian, for Cuba; Croton, for Cuba; schrs. Eliza Pike, for Philadelphia; G. B. Shaw, for a northern port; W. Wilson, for New-York; Eureka, for Alexandria; Louisa Crockett, for Nrvass; P. N. Torree, for Cuba; Emma, for Georgetown, S. C.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 8.—Sld. steamer McClellan, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8.—Arr. steamship San Salvador, from New-York; Wyomine, from Philadelphia; Montgomery, from New-York; America, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamship Virgo, for New-York; schrs. Winonah, for Baltimore; Wapella, for Matanzas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Arr. ship Henry Aderly, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship Blue Jacket, for Callao.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Gove, hence 7th inst. for Sierra Leone. While at anchor, off Sandy Hook 8th inst., was run into by an unknown bark, carrying away foretopmast, jibboom, cap of the bowsprit, and lost one anchor and 30 fathoms of chain. Was taken in tow by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s steamer Relief, Captain Garrison, and towed to the City for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

N. Mosher—Br. ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Jan. 3, lat. 30, lon. 7½.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The steamships Marathon and The Queen arrivad here yesterday, the latter at 10:31 in the evening.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The agents of this loan have to announce that they have only on hand $660,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, forty-five miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 450 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line—upon the extension to Denver City—it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway is now in successful operation, and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mails	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bonds additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 362,745 acres for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows, and show the capacity of the road, even in its present unfinished condition, to more than meet the interest on all its obligations:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

Circulars and Pamphlets furnished on application to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1833,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOS.

These instruments are pronounced by all the leading artists and musical critics as having NO EQUAL. They are used by the Maretzek Italian Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music, New-York, Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Crosby's Opera House, Chicago; Richings Opera Troupe, Ole Bull's Concerts, and at all first-class concerts in the United States. Warerooms
NO. 650 BROADWAY.
J. BAUER & CO., General Agents.
PIANOS TO RENT.

AMERICAN
Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. [illegible] PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan 1, 1869		$10,613,474 43
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees	$5,104,640 99	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c	870,157 40	5,974,798 39
		$16,588,272 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death..$767,683 19; Less received from reinsurance 9,579 12	$758,104 07	
Purchased Policies and Annuities	244,890 00	
Dividends to policy holders	1,535,399 11	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	681,324 42	
Advertising and physicians' fees	92,269 16	
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance	250,724 76	$3,562,711 61
Total		$13,025,561 23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$839,090 61	
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,543,280,) cost	2,261,037 49	
Invested in New-York City banks stock, (market value, $48,589,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks, (market value, $1,637,465,) cost	1,624,384 11	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,545,537 17	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	4,570,400 00	
Loans on existing policies	916,859 35	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1 1870	628,156 92	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	533,218 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1870	65,327 77	$13,025,561 23
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost		302,363 40
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,327,924 63
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting Proof, &c	66,500 00	
Deposit for Minors		
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $101,151,186 15, participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium, $969,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle	11,213,812 96	
Return Premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 07	$11,657,173 91
Divisible Surplus		$1,670,750 72

During the year 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring $34,446,353 03.

From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 72 the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WM. A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	HENRY BOWERS,
WILLIAM H. BEERS,	CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SANFORD COBB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	EDWIN HOYT,
WM. H. APPLETON,	LEWIS F. BATTELLE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	H. B. CLAFLIN.
WILLIAM BARTON,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest
IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY
GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO,
ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.